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PRIZE TREES



OUR TREES WERE AWARDED FIRST PRIZE
AND GOLD MEDAL AT THE STATE EXPOSITION

Catalog of
California Fruit
1914 1915
and
Useful information for Fruit Growers

*The Silva-Bergtholdt Co.
Newcastle, Cal.*

TO FRUIT GROWERS

The Best is the Cheapest, Although it May Not Always be the Lowest in Price

TRUE ECONOMY IN TREE BUYING.

There is a sharp contrast between the old-time fruit rancher, who bought the cheapest tree obtainable, without consideration of quality, and the modern orchardist, who knows that the cheapest and most profitable method of buying trees is to buy the best. The trees and vines grown by us, detailed for you herewith, are the very best that care in selection and propagation can possibly produce.

We propagate only from parent trees and vines that have proved to be the very best of their kind and the stock we sell will give you good and profitable service for a life time.

THAT, MR. FRUIT GROWER, IS WHAT YOU WANT.

Herewith we submit for your careful consideration, a carefully compiled list of the most profitable varieties of trees and vines for the coming planting season. The descriptions here given and the recommendations made are founded upon actual facts, and are given in absolute sincerity and with a rigid regard to truth and accuracy. They are based upon our wide experience as fruit growers, nurserymen and fruit shippers; there is no phase of the fruit industry with which we are not familiar, hence, the advice here given may be absolutely relied upon.

We as Nurserymen are experienced fruit growers and know well the planter's needs. For 35 years we have been growing hardy, well-rooted trees in this foothill region where the peculiarly favorable soil and climatic conditions produce a strong hardy top of well toughened wood fibre and well meshed root system.

A large list of the leading planters of the State have planted their orchards with our foothill grown trees, and with this test of time and experience and the financial results obtained by these planters from our trees have proven their merit, while by fair treatment we have built up a large nursery business. Our tree growing facilities are the best in the State. Our soil, drainage, location, climate and favorable tree growing conditions are superior to the River bottom and Coast Valley locations commonly chosen by other Nurserymen.

From the selection and propagation of the infant bud right up to the distribution of the matured fruit, we are deeply and personally interested in every detail that tends to your success. It is only by this co-operative effort that the fruit industry of California can be made the success it deserves.

We never, under any circumstances, advocate the planting of new varieties until by personal and practical test that have proved their desirability and instead of a long list of varieties we only submit those which have proved their excellence.

No orchardist wants to plant all the varieties catalogued and recommended by the average Nursery, but you do want those varieties that are best adapted to your locality and which will prove the most profitable.

THE ART OF SELECTION.

The secret of success among raisers of thoroughbred cattle, horses, dogs and other live stock lies in the great care taken in the selection for breeding. Some fruit growers realize the importance of this, but very few nurserymen have given it the attention it deserves. We have made it a life study. We never cut our buds and scions promiscuously, but we cut them only from trees that have been under our personal observation and that are positively known to us to be the best specimens of their kind. This is the art of selection.

SEEDLING PITS vs. BUDDED PITS.

Many nurserymen propagate on peach seedlings grown from budded pits, such as Muir, Salway, etc., which tends to the deterioration of the tree so propagated. THIS IS A WELL KNOWN FACT. We take a lesson again from the stock raiser. Our Peach and Plum trees (on Peach root) are propagated on the natural Peach Seedlings, i. e., seeds that for generations have grown from seedlings. Our trees may not be the cheapest, but they are the best that good care and intelligent application can produce. They will give you good service in the years to come, and that is what you want.

To Correspondents

Order Early and thus assure yourself of just the varieties you want. Do not wait until your ground is ready to plant before sending in your order, but contract your trees now. Trees should be contracted by the planter as early as possible. Specify your wants on the order sheet enclosed naming the kind of root that you desire for each variety, and specify the size tree that you prefer.

Name and Address. Always write your name and address plainly, giving postoffice, County and State; also street and postoffice box number.

Shipping Directions. Give plain and explicit shipping directions.

Packing. We have an experienced yard crew. All packing is carefully and thoroughly done. We employ for the outside covering Tule, and for the inside Shingle-tow, which preserves the trees while in transit and insures their good condition on arrival. We make a nominal charge for cost of packing which charge does not cover the cost of material used.

FUTURE BUSINESS ASSURED—The trees arrived in first-class condition and you can look for my order next Fall.—N. Anderson, 40 Delmar St., San Francisco, Calif.

BEST EVER—For three years I have purchased your trees and I am convinced that they are the best.—F. S. Blodgett, Sacramento, Calif.

ABSOLUTELY SATISFACTORY—The 200 trees purchased are growing nicely—every tree started, and I am well pleased.—H. E. Cheney, El Dorado, Calif.

Shipping Season. December 15th to April 15th.

Terms of Payment. A deposit of one-tenth of amount of order is required with booking of order, balance payable cash on delivery of trees, we making draft through your local Bank or Express Office for amount of invoice, with Bill of Lading attached. Nurseries are under heavy cash expenditure for the two years required in growing their trees and when delivery is effected it is imperative that they realize these funds upon delivery of trees. Notes at from two to six months at 8 per cent will be taken from parties known to be responsible and whose paper is good with their local Bank.

Errors. We exercise great care in filling orders; but should an error occur, satisfactory correction will be made promptly on notification. To be entertained, claims for errors must be made immediately on receipt of stock.

Responsibility. We guarantee every tree and plant to be up to grade, clean and in thriving condition, but after delivering to transportation companies, all losses resulting from delay or exposure in transit are at the risk of purchaser, and we also disclaim any responsibility arising from defective planting or lack of care or adverse weather conditions after planting.

Guarantee. While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees and vines true to name, well grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and vines that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that paid for the trees or vines that may prove untrue.

Price List. We publish a price list of all trees and vines enumerated in this catalogue. When ordering, always consult the same for prices. Prices quoted are per each, per 10, per 100 and per 1000. Five of one kind going at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 500 at the 1000 rate.

Agents. We want reliable agents in every district where we are not now represented.

Address all correspondence to

THE SILVA-BERGTHOLDT CO. NURSERIES, Newcastle, Calif.

TREE PLANTING.

Time to Plant. We do not recommend Fall planting. In California the growing season often extends up to December 1st and to transplant trees before they are entirely dormant is injurious. However, we advise planting as early as conditions will allow, and from December 15th to February 1st is the best time to plant, thus giving to the tree the benefit of a large part of the season's rainfall. Place your order for trees as soon as you have ascertained your wants; but do not plant before December 15th.

Selection of Varieties. We discountenance promiscuous planting of any and all varieties—good, bad and indifferent. Select those only that you know to be adapted to and profitable for your district, using your own experience and observation to guide, and when in doubt consult those orchardists in your district who have made a success of fruit growing.

In California a great variation in soil and adaptability is often found in the same orchard, and a single fruit growing district may have a great diversity of these. Local horticultural conditions are of great importance in the matter of selection for planting, and as herein advised, the intending planter should familiarize himself with his local conditions, and the adaptability of the location where he is intending to plant, and choose only such varieties of fruits as are particularly adapted to his specific conditions, and of these only the most profitable sorts.

In tree buying especially you should deal only with a reliable Nursery. Pay good prices (the cheapest is never the best) and demand first-class stock.

Preparation of Soil. The preparation of soil for orchard planting is of great importance. The soil must be put in the best possible condition before planting. In this preparatory work the grower is laying the groundwork for a structure which is to stand for a number of years.

The most important feature to the tree which is transplanted (transplanting is always a shock to a tree) is to have the soil wherein it is being transplanted in the best possible receptive condition. If the tree receives a set-back or is stunted in its growth during this critical period of the first weeks after its transplanting by reason of negligence, either in planting or in the preparation of the soil wherein it is planted, it will require a long time, sometimes to the second year for the tree to recover, and it sometimes never does.

Land should be thoroughly plowed and followed by harrowing until the soil is as friable as an ash heap. Wherever possible the land may be sub-soiled with splendid results. This is very desirable if blasting is not employed. Holes should never be dug smaller than two feet square by two feet deep, and the larger the better. Four feet square by 30 inches deep is none too large, but better still we would advise the blasting of holes.

Dynamiting. The past few years has seen a great advance in the preparation of soils by means of blasting. The use of Giant Powder makes this work much easier and puts the soil in much better condition for planting than by any other means. Blasting should be done preferably when the soil is dry, but blast in any event. Holes made by thorough blasting leaves the subsoil loose and capable of retaining and absorbing more moisture than would otherwise be possible. The roots are given more open material through which they can send their feeding roots, thus making an ideal condition. The amount of powder and the depth to which it should be placed depends on the character of the soil. In some soils one-quarter to one-half stick placed at a depth of two feet will be sufficient to do the work, but this depends entirely upon the nature of the soil and the subsoil. On most locations from one-half to one stick of dynamite is necessary for good work.

We will be glad to furnish on application, a booklet issued by the Powder Company, "Progressive Cultivation," which gives complete instructions as to how to proceed in the use of giant powder in the preparation of the soil for planting.

After blasting, and before planting, the tree holes should be examined to see that there is no cavity left in the hole. The soil should be settled back to place with the shovel.

SQUARE DEALING—Your stock is first-class in every way. In my dealings I have found you square and reliable.—J. B. Hendricks, Lakeport, Calif.

A GUARANTEE—Any tree planter can make no mistake in ordering from you.—Dan Hollenbeck, Rio Vista, Calif.

CREDIT TO ANY NURSERY—My trees purchased from you have been a credit to your nursery.—Y. H. Jones, Gridley, Calif.

Another system of blasting can be carried out by putting in a shot every 10 feet each way. This will break up the whole field and is preferable to subsoiling with the plow. While this procedure may entail some extra expense at the time of planting, yet the planter will be well repaid by the result obtained in the more rapid growth and early maturity of the trees planted.

The roots of plants serve the double purpose of supporting the plant above the ground and supplying it with food. In the case of orchard trees the roots should be strong enough and long enough to enable the tree to take hold of the soil to a considerable depth below the surface and to insure a strong anchorage. The depth of soil from which a plant can directly draw its food, including water, is limited by the depth to which the roots penetrate. If the roots are shallow the food is restricted and the plant grows feebly. If the roots go deep the source of food supply is much larger.

Mineral plant foods are made soluble and available by chemical action of moisture, and the roots do not directly take up this plant food unless they penetrate to a depth where the desired condition is available, and the planter cannot be too careful in preparing the soil previous to planting.

Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to the air; dig a trench in loose soil, cut the strings and put the trees in, side by side, and cover the roots with fine earth, being careful that it is well filtered in among the roots to keep them moist. Give a copious watering, if soil is dry.

If trees open up dry on arrival they should be taken from the package and buried in wet soil for several days and kept damp, when they will fully recover and be in good condition for planting.

Preparing Trees for Planting. With a sharp knife cut off all broken and bruised ends of roots. Cut back the tops to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, and if branched cut back to two or three buds, leaving three or four branches so pruned as to make a symmetrical tree.

Shading. On account of our long, hot, dry Summer, it is advisable to shade the southwest, south and southeast to prevent sun-scald. This also will prevent borers, as they never attack a tree except at a point of injury. The shading can be done with two shades or shingles, a Yucca tree protector, a piece of burlap, or whitewash also is a protection, as it reflects the heat.

Number of Trees per Acre:

Distance Apart.

1 ft. apart each way.	No. plants	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
2 "	"	43,560	50,300
3 "	"	10,890	12,575
4 "	"	4,840	5,889
5 "	"	2,722	3,143
6 "	"	1,742	2,011
7 "	"	1,210	1,397
8 "	"	888	1,025
9 "	"	680	785
10 "	"	537	620
12 "	"	435	502
14 "	"	302	348
15 "	"	222	256
16 "	"	193	222
18 "	"	170	196
20 "	"	134	154
22 "	"	109	125
24 "	"	90	104
25 "	"	76	88
26 "	"	69	79
27 "	"	64	74
28 "	"	60	69
30 "	"	56	65
35 "	"	48	55
40 "	"	35	40
		27	31

Rule Square Method. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

Rule Equilateral Triangle Method. Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal 866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

After Culture. The growth and thriftiness of a newly planted tree depends upon the care received the first ninety days after planting. The ground should be kept free from grass and weeds, loose and well cultivated after each rain. Irrigation when available and regularly applied will work wonders in the growth of young trees.

Pruning, Cultivating, Fertilizing and Irrigating. All of them are very important topics for the horticulturalist and very essential to his success. While we offer a few suggestions herein concerning some important features in horticulture, yet we cannot cover this ground and do justice to the subject involved. The science, practice and business of fruit growing is very ably treated by Prof. E. J. Wickson in his latest edition, "California Fruits and How to Grow Them," which constitutes a compendium of valuable information concerning the raising of fruit in California, which no orchardist can afford to be without. The cost of this book is \$3.00, and whether growing fruit for market or for home use, it is well worth many

EVERY TREE VIGOROUS—Your trees have given entire satisfaction—every tree is growing vigorously. You will get my order for a large acreage next year.—A. J. Knutson, Patterson, Stanislaus Co., Calif.

Gridley, Calif., October 1, 1914. The Silva-Bergtholdt Co., Newcastle, Calif. Gentlemen—I am pleased to state that I have bought trees from you for four years and have the first one to die or not grow properly. I would rather have your $3/4$ ft. stock than the home stock of $4/6$ ft. Yours truly, (signed) Wm. R. Huartson.

times that price. If you do not already have this valuable work, we advise that you procure one at once by addressing the Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, or send us \$3.00 and we will be pleased to forward one to you.

Fertilizer. Usually an orchard planted on virgin soil produces the first few crops from the natural mineral plant food elements in the soil. After these are depleted, to a certain extent the question of fertilization becomes a factor in the further productiveness of the orchard. This question is a broad one and can only be touched on lightly at this time.

The mechanical condition of the soil has much to do with keeping up its fertility, that is, keeping the soil aerated, as the air plays an important part in its work with the soil bacteria which changes the nature of the plant food element.

The elements of potash and phosphoric acid are necessary to produce perfect fruit, and these may be added to the soil from time to time to take the place of that which is drawn from the soil from cropping. Very good results are obtained from some of the specially prepared fertilizers, but the grower must know the requirements of his own individual soil to get the best results.

The growing of cover crops during the winter season is a feature of great importance. This helps to keep the soil in good condition by adding humus to the soil. Winter Vetch and burr-clover and other nitrogenous plants, gather the nitrogen from the air and store it up in the roots in the form of nodules, and of these Winter Vetch and burr-clover are the best to plant for this purpose, Vetch being preferable with many growers. The growth produced gives a good cover to the soil and prevents packing by winter rains. It adds humus to the soil and imparts nitrogen at the rate of an average of 200 lbs. per acre per season; and for the purpose of supplying sufficient potash and phosphates a commercial fertilizer comprising these two latter elements alone should be used in connection with the cover crop, and thus employed, fertilizing is less expensive and more productive of a desirable soil condition, and more productive of good results than by employing a complete commercial fertilizer comprising the three elements of fertilizing—nitrogen, phosphates and potash. Vetch should be sown in the orchard early in the Fall and cultivated into the soil where it will be ready for the first rains of the season.

Thinning. We cannot urge upon orchardists too strongly the importance of this feature in fruit raising. The thinning of fruit should begin with the Winter pruning, and intimately connected with the pruning of bearing trees is the thinning of the fruit, or the proper spacing of each individual, so that each shall have space and sap to allow its attainment of marketable size. The superior price for good sized fruit for all uses is unquestionable. It is the conclusion of our largest and most successful growers that, large as is the expenditure required for careful and systematic thinning of fruit, it is the most direct profitable outlay which they have to make for orchard maintenance.

No overburdened tree can discharge the twofold duty of every fruit bearing tree, which is, to perfect this season's fruit and lay a strong foundation for next year's bearing.

The thinning of fruit should begin with the Winter pruning of bearing trees, as has already been urged. In connection with regulating the amount of bearing wood allotted to each tree. Reduction of the amount of fruit itself is the next proceeding, and this should not, as a rule, be undertaken until after the first drop and when the fruit has become well set upon the tree.

The universal practice is to use the hand in plucking or pushing off the small fruit. If the trees are low, as they should be, most of the work can be done from the ground. The distance which should be left between specimens depends upon conditions and upon the varieties being thinned. It is as unsatisfactory to thin by a set rule of inches as it is to prune by such a rule. The space allotted to each specimen depends upon the kind, age, vigor and strength of the tree, the size and thrift of the lateral which carries the fruit, the water supply, the richness of the soil, etc. If, however, a rule must be followed, let it be this, that the distance between each specimen shall be two and one-half times the diameter desired in the fruit. This would fix an arbitrary distance, then, of four to six inches for apricots and six to eight inches for peaches, with other fruit according to their respective sizes.

Any such standard, however, considers only the size of fruit, not the strength of the tree and therefore, stops short of one of the important ends of thinning—that is, to conserve the strength of the tree for next season's crop. In addition to the rule above set forth, it is well to calculate also the burden which the tree should bear.

All kinds of fruit are clearly subject to increase of size by thinning, but it is with only the larger fruits that the practice prevails at present, such as pears, peaches, apples, plums and apricots.

Spraying. We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturalist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in the loss of fruit and sometimes the tree. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful to keep your solution continually stirred, and be careful also in its making so as to attain the desired chemical composition. The best time for spraying trees in foliage is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright, sunshiny days. Spraying thoroughly with the right chemical compound, for a specific purpose, is the most direct way of attaining the desired end. Furthermore, an early Fall spraying with Bordeaux, or an early Spring spray before the opening of the blossom, with lime, sulphur and salt solution, like an annual bath, is a very commendable practice and conducive to a healthful condition and a beneficial stimulant to the bark of the tree. No grower should be without a complete outfit. They can be had at a moderate cost.

Common Fruit Pests and Their Treatment

Shothole Fungus. A fungus disease causing a perforation of the leaves as though done by a charge from a shotgun. It also makes ugly scars on the fruit, and thus renders it unsalable. This disease is more prevalent and causes more damage to Apricots than any other fruit, although it at times affects the leaves of Cherries, Plums and Almonds. A thorough use of a strong solution of Bordeaux (7x8) when the trees are still dormant, and a milder solution (3x5) when in foliage, is an effective preventative and cure.

WALNUT TREES SUPERB—"The walnut trees I bought from you are some of the best I have ever had. They have a very fine root system."—M. H. Bille, Pleasant Grove, Calif.

Fair Oaks, Calif., October 15, 1914. Silva-Bergholdt Co., Newcastle, Calif. Dear Sirs—Bought 100 Phillips Cling Peach trees from you a year ago last spring. They have made a remarkable growth. Some branches have grown six feet or more this season. Will have Peaches next year on them. Some of the trees are over two inches in diameter above ground now. Respectfully yours, (signed) E. N. Johnson.

Pear Blight. It is a widespread disease which occurs usually wherever Pears and some varieties of Apples are grown. It is caused by Bacterae, which works entirely within the tree, and no spray application will do any good whatever. Where an infection has taken place in an orchard, the bearing trees should be made to grow as slowly as possible and should be pruned only in Summer, as Winter pruning promotes growth, while Summer pruning retards it. The orchard should be closely and regularly observed and all affected limbs cut off considerably below the point of infection, and after each cut, the pruning tools should be dipped in a Bichloride of Mercury antiseptic solution. Any pruning without this application will tend to spread rather than lessen the disease. All removed parts should be promptly burned. As a precautionary measure, it is advisable also to cut out during the season, all water shoots and small fruiting spurs growing upon the body of the tree, as these will communicate the disease directly to the framework of the tree, with the result that it will be fatally injured, whereas the most toughened wood fiber in the branches will resist and retard the progress of the disease until the same can be observed and cut out. It is very encouraging to note that in California the disease shows signs of relaxing the virulence which characterized its first attack, and the experience of the past few years has demonstrated that by exercise of care and attention, the blight can be controlled in some districts, so that it will cause but little damage, and entirely eliminated in others; and this can be done at no great expense.

Pear Scab or Apple Scab. A fungus disease causing a smoky appearance on the leaf and afterwards scabby patches on the fruit. This disease is always very prevalent during seasons of heavy rainfall, and where not controlled, frequently causes injury to and the loss of a large per cent of the growing crop. However, this can always be prevented by spraying thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture, making the first application just before the buds swell with (6x6) solution. For this first spray, Rex Lime-Sulphur-Salt Solution in the proportion of 1x16 can also be as effectively employed. This first spraying should be followed by a second spraying of Bordeaux mixture (4x6) solution just after the blossoms fall. In making the second, third and fourth applications for spraying for Apple and Pear Scab, the addition of 2½ lbs. of Lead Arsenate to each gallon of the Bordeaux mixture makes the application answer also for Codling Moth. The third application should be given three weeks later than the second, and as a precautionary measure the fourth spraying three weeks afterwards will also insure its effectiveness. Where the application is made with the trees in foliage, a weaker solution of Bordeaux should be used (4x6) or (3x5).

Codling Moth. Is one of the great pests of the State. It preys chiefly upon Apples and Pears, but the Quince and other large fruits are sometimes invaded by it. There are two broods in a season. The first develops from worms that have wintered over in protected places both above and in the ground. The moths of the first generation emerge in April, but very few eggs are laid before the middle of May. Moths of the second generation begin laying eggs early in August and continue to do so as late as October. It is the worms of the second generation that do the greatest amount of damage. The young worms hatch from the eggs about ten days after laying, and then begin crawling about in search of fruit. This short period between the hatching of the eggs and the entrance into the Apple or Pear is the only time that spraying operations can prove effective. The first spraying should be done as soon after the falling of the blossoms as possible and should contain Bordeaux mixture (4x6) as a precaution against scab, and Arsenate of Lead (using 2½ lbs. Lead to each 50 gallons Bordeaux). The second spraying should be applied from the last of May to the first ten days in June. For this spray use only 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons Water. No Bordeaux is necessary with this Spray unless Pear Scab is in evidence. Very few eggs are laid during July. So if the second spraying has been applied about the first of June, it should suffice to control the attack of the first generation. The second generation worms begin operating about the first of August, so a spraying is due at this time. For the third spraying use 2 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of Water. In the case of Apples, where the fruit is to remain on the trees through September, they should receive another spraying about the first of September, using 1½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. The above simple schedule of spraying, if effectively carried out, will control the ravages of this destructive pest. And even where the insect is extremely abundant, by careful sprayings, there should not be over 3 per cent of wormy fruit. Spraying for whatever cause should always be done thoroughly and strictly in accord with directions.

Peach Moth. This larva is practically the most serious insect pest that the California peach grower has to contend with. The creature hibernates as a young larva in burrows in the crotches of the trees. As soon as the tree begins to grow in the Spring, the larva becomes active, eats its way out of its Winter home and bores into the new twigs. Later generations of the worm attack the fruit and from this cause, where the proper remedial measures are not applied, much loss is sustained in wormy fruit. Destruction of larva in their Winter burrows overcomes all damage from this pest. This can be accomplished by thoroughly spraying with Lime, Sulphur and Salt compound applied when the buds begin to swell and just before they begin to open. It is very important that the application should be made at this time, for it is just at this time that the larva becomes active and leaves its Winter home. Great care should be exercised in the preparation of the Lime, Sulphur and Salt compound in order that the desired chemical combination is attained and the spraying should be thoroughly done.

Several Commercial Lime, Sulphur sprays are now used with good success in combatting the Peach Moth and these give as good results as the old home made mixture of Lime, Sulphur and Salt, and they do away with a lot of hard, disagreeable work and have the advantage of not deteriorating from standing after mixing, and the additional advantage of having each barrel of spray of an exact chemical composition. They do not have to be boiled in any way but may be sprayed on the trees cold, while the home made product has to be sprayed on the trees hot in order that the chemical combination may not be lost.

The best commercial Sulphur Spray on the market is the Rex Lime-Sulphur mixture.

Peach Curl Leaf or Peach Blight. The most prevalent trouble with the Peach tree in California is the Curl Leaf or Peach Blight. Curl Leaf occurs in various degrees. Light cases often seem to injure neither tree nor fruit. Severe cases destroy the fruit and sometimes the tree itself. It is a specific fungus, begins its activity during the months of October, November and December, though to all appearances in a dormant state. In order to check the invasion on young bark by this fungus, spraying with Bordeaux (6x6) is imperative to

QUALITY A1—Your trees were a fine lot—No. 1 quality—perfectly satisfactory—
H. Luther, Live Oak, Calif.

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS THINK—We have purchased several thousand trees from you, and they have all been first-class. We have 500 acres to plant this coming year, and we look forward to doing business with you again.—H. Luther, Live Oak, Calif.

protect the dormant twigs and the dormant buds. This spraying should be done as soon after the trees have become dormant or have shed their foliage as possible, i. e., from October 20th to not later than November 30th, preferably from November 1st to November 15th. This spraying should not be left until late in December or January for it is during the months of November and December that this fungus is active in its invasion of the dormant buds. Bordeaux, however, is a specific and positive remedial agent and thoroughly applied from the first to the fifteenth of November, followed by a thorough spraying of Lime, Sulphur and Salt solution when the buds begin to swell, will positively insure the Peach grower against damage from Peach Blight, Curl Leaf and Peach Moth.

San Jose Scale. This was formerly one of the worst and most widespread of the species of scales prevailing among fruit trees in California. But at the present, owing to the energetic war that fruit growers have had to wage against it, it has practically disappeared from the State. This species is readily distinguished by red blotches that are found wherever it stings any part of the tree. When the scales are present in large numbers, it causes complete discoloration of the bark. All varieties of deciduous fruits are subject to it, though Apricots and some varieties of Cherries are but little affected. A thorough spray with Lime, Sulphur and Salt during the month of December and early in January is an effective remedy and has been the means of ridding the State of this pest.

Grape Mildew. Caused by fungi which affect leaves, cane and berries and is locally known as Mildew. This disease is recognized by greyish-white coloring on the affected leaves, which, as the disease progresses, shrivel and dry up. The young cane also blackens and dries and the berries show whitish patches, which become darker colored as the berries crack and open. A thorough application of Bordeaux (5x5) just before the sap begins to flow is a preventative as well as a highly beneficial wash for the vines, followed by an application of sublimed sulphur on the young foliage just after the blossoms have set, applied either by hand or preferably by suitable machinery, followed by three later applications at intervals of ten days or two weeks. This, properly applied, constitutes an effective remedy.

Thrips. Very minute insects infesting buds, leaves and blossoms of Pear, Prune, Cherry, Peach, and many other trees. The attack on the leaves and buds causes them to wither and fall off.

The Government formula for the control of Pear Thrips, which has given the best results, is made up as follows: Three per cent distillate oil emulsion to which is added Tobacco "Black Leaf 40," at the rate of one part of Tobacco to 1500 parts of spray mixture. Distillate Emulsion and "Black Leaf 40" may be obtained from dealers in spray supplies. Applications to be made just as the buds begin to open.

Red Spider. Very minute insects. They infest many orchards, especially Almond, Plum and Prune. The proper remedy is thoroughly dusting the trees with Sulphur, which has been found most effective in controlling the RED SPIDER.

Phylloexra. This pest of the vines lives both upon the root and leaf, though in this State the root type only prevails. No remedy has yet been found effective other than by using roots resisting the insect.

Wooly Aphis. A louse of dark red color occurring in groups covered with a wooly substance which exudes from the bodies of the insect. The use of wood ashes around the tree close to the trunk has been beneficial, removing the earth from the root crown and applying from 2 to 5 pounds of tobacco dust, destroys the insect at this point. Kerosene Emulsion applied to the soil at a depth of three inches or sufficient to partly expose the roots within a radius of from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, depending upon the spread of the roots, is also an efficient remedy for stemming underground attacks. For above-ground colonies, apply either a solution of whale oil soap or Kerosene Emulsion.

Peach Tree Borers. A small worm which works into the bark at or near the soil surface. The borers should be dug out with a knife in the Spring and then an application of whitewash to which has been added Arsenate of Lead, should be made. This borer attacks only young trees that are impoverished or bark that has been sunburned. Preventative measures are very thorough cultivation and irrigation where it can be applied, and to protect from sunburn, give a coating of whitewash containing some soap and sulphur, or place shakes on the south and west sides of the trees. Yucca tree protectors are also effectively employed.

Rabbits. Great damage is done to young trees by this pest. Yucca tree protectors are not sufficient protection in that Mr. Jack browses above the top of any 16-inch protector. On our own ranches we have found a cheap and effective protector against any rabbit in a 12-inch wire cylinder made from 24-inch and 30-inch poultry netting, 2-inch mesh. Take 24-inch or 30-inch poultry netting, 2-inch mesh, cut it into 5-foot lengths. Fasten the loose ends making a 12-inch wire cylinder, place this over the tree and anchor with two or three 10-inch lengths of No. 10 or 12 wire, pressed into the ground and hooked over the bottom wire of the cylinder. Whitewash the tree with a solution of Lime, Whale Oil Soap and Sulphur to protect from sunburn and borers also, or use Yucca tree protectors in addition to the wire cylinder.

Obnoxious Weeds. A weed is any plant growing out of place. Every plant growing in the orchard outside of those planted as a cover crop, takes a required amount of moisture from the soil, and if it be weeds they do this at the expense of the growing tree without imparting any beneficial element to the soil.

There are some weeds which we term obnoxious and with which we often find orchards and vineyards infested in California. These are most often Johnson Grass, Morning Glory, Bermuda Grass, Cockleburs and Thistles. The last two named may be easily eradicated if kept from seeding. The others propagated from root stalks as well as from seed are a very difficult problem. No plant life can exist if it is kept from air and sunlight as these are absolutely necessary for successful plant growth. In combatting Johnson Grass, Bermuda Grass and Morning Glory, it is necessary to keep up a constant warfare by cutting the grass a few inches under the surface every few days, so that it will be impossible for them to get to the surface. If this is rightly done there will be no propagation of the root stalks but a constant

YEARS OF GOOD SERVICE—The trees purchased from you in the last six or seven years all arrived in first-class condition and were of uniform grade and of good quality.—W. J. Mortimer & Co., Berkeley, Calif.

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY—Out of 1300 trees, eight failed to grow. Stock very satisfactory.—W. P. Mariner, Lakeport, Calif.

WHAT YOU WILL SAY—Herein find check. The trees are doing fine.—H. H. Keown, Yuba City, Calif.

weakening of the plant, and by this means persistently practiced its final eradication will be accomplished.

Remedial Solution and Formula

Bordeaux Mixture. This is the standard fungicide and consists of a composition of copper sulphate (blue stone), fresh lime and water. As it is used for a preventative of nearly all fungi diseases, its proper preparation is a matter of great importance. The formula in most general use is as follows:

Copper Sulphate (Blue Stone).....	5 pounds
Fresh Lime	5 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Upon dormant wood greater strength can be used, and sometimes more effectively. In that case a formula (6x6) or (6x7) is sometimes advisable, whereas, when spraying trees in foliage a larger proportion of Lime should be used and a smaller proportion of Bluestone, such as (4x6), and in the case of Peach trees in foliage (3x6). Dissolve the Copper Sulphate (Bluestone) in 25 gallons of water, using a half barrel for the purpose. To dissolve the Copper Sulphate (Bluestone) readily, it should be placed in a coarse cloth bag and suspended in the water so that the sulphate is just covered. It will not dissolve readily if the sulphate is placed at the bottom of the vessel. The fresh lime should be dissolved in another vessel, using only a small amount of water at first and adding more as the process of slackening progresses. Then dilute to 25 gallons. The Copper Sulphate (Bluestone) solution and the milk of Lime should then be poured together into a third vessel, which may be the spraying barrel. It is best to strain the materials when pouring them together. It is very important that equal amounts of the two solutions are poured together at the same time. Do not pour the Copper Sulphate (Bluestone) into the milk of Lime or vice versa. Otherwise the proper chemical combinations will not take place and the desired results will not be obtained by the spraying. Both should be poured together into the third barrel or alternately ladled into it. A proper preparation of Bordeaux Mixture as stated is the standard fungicide. Applied in the Fall from November 1st to 15th, is a sure preventative of Peach Blight, Curl Leaf, Shothole Fungus, etc.

Insecticides with Bordeaux Mixture. In spraying for Apple or Pear Scab, it is advisable to add some of the stomach poisons, such as Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead, to the Bordeaux Mixture. In this way, spraying for both insects and fungi is accomplished in a single operation. Paris Green is generally used at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of Green to 50 gallons of Bordeaux. The Arsenate of Lead at from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of Bordeaux.

Lime, Sulphur and Salt Compound. This is an effective spray material both for fungicide and insecticide in its action. For San Jose Scale it should be applied in December. For Peach Moth it is more effective than any other spray and should be applied just before the buds begin to swell.

Lime	30 pounds
Sulphur	20 pounds
Salt	15 pounds
Water	60 gallons

Place 10 pounds of Lime and 20 pounds of Sulphur in a boiler with 20 gallons of water, and boil over a brisk fire for not less than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours or until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. When this takes place, the mixture will be of an amber color. Next place in the cask 20 pounds of unslackened lime, pouring over it enough hot water to thoroughly slack it, and while it is boiling add 15 pounds of salt. When this is dissolved add to the sulphur in the boiler and cook for half an hour longer, when the necessary amount of water to mix the 60 gallons should be added.

Rex Mixture, a reliable commercial Lime-Sulphur-Salt preparation, in the proportion of one gallon of Mixture to 16 gallons Water can be as effectively used as the best home made preparation and at a great saving of time and labor.

Kerosene Emulsion.	
Laundry Soap, chipped.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Kerosene .....	.2 gallons
Water	1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in the full amount of water and when this solution is boiling hot, remove from the fire and add the kerosene. Stir the mixture violently by driving it through a force pump back into a vessel until it becomes a creamy mass that will not separate. This requires from five to ten minutes. For use on dormant trees use one part of this emulsion to 8 to 10 parts of water. For use on trees in leaf, one part of emulsion to 15 or 20 of water. In all cases it should be kept thoroughly stirred, otherwise the foliage or even the twigs may be injured. Kerosene Emulsion kills by contact, and, therefore, the application should be very thorough. It may be used against a great many different pests, but is especially valuable for those with sucking mouth parts, for they cannot be killed with Arsenical poisons. Two per cent solution of Kerosene Emulsion to which Black Leaf Tobacco Mixture is added at the rate of one part of mixture to 60 parts of Emulsion, applied just as the buds are swelling and about to open has in some instances proven effective against Thrips.

Dissolve the soap in the full amount of water and when this solution is boiling hot, remove from the fire and add the kerosene. Stir the mixture violently by driving it through a force pump back into a vessel until it becomes a creamy mass that will not separate. This requires from five to ten minutes. For use on dormant trees use one part of this emulsion to 8 to 10 parts of water. For use on trees in leaf, one part of emulsion to 15 or 20 of water. In all cases it should be kept thoroughly stirred, otherwise the foliage or even the twigs may be injured. Kerosene Emulsion kills by contact, and, therefore, the application should be very thorough. It may be used against a great many different pests, but is especially valuable for those with sucking mouth parts, for they cannot be killed with Arsenical poisons. Three per cent solution of Kerosene Emulsion to which "Black Leaf 40" is added at the rate of one part of "Black Leaf 40" to 1500 parts of spray applied just as the buds are swelling and are about to open has in many instances proven effective against Thrips.

Paris Green. In combination with Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green may be used at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 gallons of water. When Bordeaux Mixture is unnecessary. Paris Green

S. & B. TREES STANDING TESTIMONIAL—Out of 1500 trees, but six did not grow. The trees have given perfect satisfaction and have made phenomenal growth. Orchard standing testimonial. Your promptness, courtesy and liberality in dealings have been much appreciated.—H. H. Pigott, Grass Valley, Calif.

BEST I EVER TRIED—My trees are all doing fine—the best I ever tried.—Ray Phelps, R. F. D. Box 44, Placerville, Calif.

may be used at the same rate, but two or three pounds of freshly slacked lime must be added to prevent burning the foliage. Keep the mixture well stirred so that the poison will be evenly distributed. In cases where successive sprayings are necessary, it is important to consider the accumulation of poison and use a slightly weaker mixture unless sufficient rain has fallen to thoroughly wash off the poison.

Arsenate of Lead. This poison is in many respects more satisfactory for spraying purposes. It is more adhesive than Paris Green, and for that reason effective for a longer period of time and will not burn the foliage. While costing a little more than Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead is generally regarded as more economical in the end because of its superior sticking quality, and hence greater efficiency. There are many good commercial brands on the market which can be purchased from any dealer in spray material, or through any wholesale druggist. For most purposes from 2 to 3 pounds of the commercial preparation with 3 lbs. Lime are used together in 50 gallons of Water.

Whale Oil Soap. This can be purchased from any dealer in Sprays, or through any wholesale druggist. Shave up the soap and dissolve in hot water. Then add cold water until the desired strength of one pound of Soap to 5 or 6 gallons of Water is reached. Whale Oil Soap is used effectively against Wooly Aphis on the roots, or Wooly Aphis, Black Aphis and other sucking insects in the tops.

Black Leaf as Insecticide. Another good Insecticide for contact spray for sucking insects, such as Aphids, is the Tobacco Spray in "Black Leaf 40," which is used, one pint of extract to 200 gallons of water. This is easy to apply and is very effective in combatting sucking insects. It has been demonstrated that adding one pound or so of soap (Whale Oil Soap is the best) will add to the sticking and spreading qualities.

PRICE LIST—Season 1914-15

ALMOND ON ALMOND ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$16.00	\$125.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	15.00	115.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	14.00	100.00
1 to 2 feet.....	.20	1.75	11.00	80.00

Drake's Seedling Nonpareil
I X L Peerless
Ne Plus Ultra Texas Prolific

APRICOT ON ALMOND ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$16.00	\$125.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	15.00	115.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	14.00	100.00
1 to 2 feet.....	.20	1.75	11.00	80.00

Blenheim Routier's Peach
Moorpark Royal
Newcastle Early Tilton

ALMOND ON PEACH ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$16.00	\$125.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	15.00	115.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	14.00	100.00
1 to 2 feet.....	.20	1.75	11.00	80.00

Drake's Seedling Nonpareil
I X L Peerless
Ne Plus Ultra Texas Prolific

APRICOT ON MYROBOLAN ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$27.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	23.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	19.00	
1 to 2 feet.....	.25	2.00	14.00	

Blenheim Routier's Peach
Moorpark Royal
Newcastle Early Tilton

ALMOND ON MYROBOLAN ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$27.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	23.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	19.00	
1 to 2 feet.....	.25	2.00	14.00	

Drake's Seedling Nonpareil
I X L Peerless
Ne Plus Ultra Texas Prolific

PLUM ON ALMOND ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$22.00	\$185.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	19.00	150.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	14.00	115.00

Beauty Gaviota
Burbank Grand Duke
Climax Hungarian
Coe's Golden Drop Imperial
Diamond Imperial Gage
Fellenburg Kelsey
Formosa Santa Rosa
Satsuma Tragedy
Vacaville Wickson
Yellow Egg

APRICOT ON APRICOT ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00	\$170.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	16.00	125.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	10.00	90.00

Blenheim Routier's Peach
Moorpark Royal
Newcastle Early Tilton

PLUM ON PEACH ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$24.00	\$210.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	21.00	175.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	16.50	135.00

Beauty Gaviota
Burbank Grand Duke
Climax Hungarian
Coe's Golden Drop Imperial Gage
Diamond Jefferson
Formosa Kelsey
Santa Rosa Satsuma
Vacaville Wickson

APRICOT ON PEACH ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00	\$170.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	16.00	125.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	10.00	90.00

Blenheim Routier's Peach
Moorpark Royal
Newcastle Tilton

SUPERIOR PACKING—Your method of packing is superb; it would transport its contents across the continent uninjured.—Capt. Chas. H. Robinson, East Auburn, Calif.

SUPERB TREATMENT AND TREES—Your trees are equal or better than any trees shipped in here this year, and your treatment of us has certainly been fair and square.—Penryn Fruit Co., Penryn, Placer Co., Calif.

FOOTHILL ROOTED TREES BEST—We got 700 trees from your place last winter, and have not lost one. They are the best rooted trees that I ever bought—Wm. Rippey, Vacaville, Calif.

PLUM ON MYROBOLAN ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$27.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	22.50	
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	17.50	
1 to 2 feet.....	.25	2.00	12.50	

Beauty	Formosa
Burbank	Gaviota
Climax	Giant
Clyman	Grand Duke
Coe's Golden Drop	Hungarian
Damson	Imperial Gage
Diamond	Jefferson
Fellenburg	Vacaville
Kelsey	Wickson
Santa Rosa	Yellow Egg
Satsuma	Tragedy

PRUNE ON PEACH ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$21.00	\$175.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	18.50	150.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	16.00	125.00
1 to 2 feet.....	.25	2.00	12.50	100.00

Conquest	Robe de Sargent
French	Standard
Imperial	Sugar

PRUNE ON ALMOND ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$21.00	\$175.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	18.50	150.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	16.00	125.00
1 to 2 feet.....	.25	2.00	12.50	100.00

Conquest	Robe de Sargent
French	Standard
Imperial	Sugar

PRUNE ON MYROBOLAN ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$27.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50	22.50	
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	18.50	
1 to 2 feet.....	.30	2.50	12.50	

Conquest	Robe de Sargent
Imperial	Standard
French	Sugar

PEAR ON PEAR ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$20.00	\$160.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.50	15.00	115.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.00	10.00	80.00
1 to 2 feet.....	.25	1.75	8.50	60.00

Bartlett	Crocker Bartlett
Beurre Clairbeau	Easter Beurre
Beurre d'Anjou	Glout Morceau
Beurre Hardy	Howell
Comice	Winter Nelis

PEAR ON QUINCE ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$22.00	\$185.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.50	17.50	140.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.00	13.00	100.00
Bartlett	Beurre d'Anjou			

Comice	

CHERRY ON MAZZARD ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$22.00	\$185.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.50	17.50	140.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.00	13.00	100.00
Bing	Early Chapman			

Black Tartarian	Early Purple Guigne
Burbank	Lambert
Centennial	Royal Ann

CHERRY ON MAHALEB ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$22.00	\$185.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.50	17.50	140.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.00	13.00	100.00
Bing	Burbank			

	Black Oregon	Burbank
Black Tartarian	Royal Ann	

CLINGSTONE PEACH.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$22.00	\$180.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	19.00	155.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00	125.00
Levi	Orange			

	McDevitt	Phillips
McKevitt	Tuscan	
White Heath		

JUNE BUDS.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$18.00	\$150.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.25	16.00	125.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	13.00	110.00
Alexander	Hale's Early			

	Late Crawford	Lovell
Early Crawford		
Fay-Elberta	Mayflower	
Elberta		
Foster	Muir	
Salway	St. John	
Strawberry Free	Triumph	
Yellow Swan		

JUNE BUDS.

	Each	10	100	1000
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$13.00	\$110.00
12 to 18 inches....	.17	1.50	11.00	90.00
6 to 12 inches....	.15	1.25	8.50	65.00
Mayflower				

OLIVE.

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$75.00	\$675.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	8.50	65.00	550.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.85	7.00	55.00	400.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00	40.00	275.00

WALNUT GRAFTED ON BLACK WALNUT ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$80.00	\$700.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.25	9.00	65.00	600.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	7.00	50.00	450.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00	40.00	350.00

	Franquette	Placentia	Perfection
Mayette			

QUINCE ON QUINCE ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$23.00	\$200.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	20.00	175.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	16.50	125.00
Orange	Smyrna			
Pineapple	Van Deman			
Rea's Mammoth				

FAMOUS FOOTHILL ROOT SYSTEMS—Out of a planting of 60 acres we have lost not more than one-half dozen trees. Well pleased throughout. The special feature of your trees is the well-developed root-system.—Shore Line Realty Co., Santa Cruz, Calif.

SQUARE BUSINESS METHODS APPRECIATED—After fifteen years' experience, I can say that your nurseries furnish the very best stock. Most of my trees were bought from you, and I am well satisfied.—Jas. Vincent Rago, P. O. Box 776, Vacaville, Solano Co., Calif.

APPLE ON APPLE ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$125.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	13.50	115.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.75	12.00	100.00

Summer.

Alexander	Red Astrachan
Early Harvest	Red June
Gravenstein	White Astrachan

Fall.

Jonathan	Rome Beauty
McIntosh Red	Wagner
Ortley	Yellow Bellflower

Winter.

Arkansas	Rhode Island Greening
Baldwin	Spitzenburg
Delicious	White Winter
Grimes Golden Pippin	Pearmain
King David	Winesap
Mammoth Black Twig	Winter Banana
	Yellow Newtown
	Pippin

CRAB APPLE.

Hyslop	Yellow Siberian
Red Siberian	

APPLE ON RESISTANT ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$18.50	\$160.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	16.00	135.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.00	13.50	120.00

Summer.

Alexander	Red Astrachan
Gravenstein	White Astrachan

Fall.

Jonathan	Yellow Bellflower
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Winter.

Delicious	Staymen
King David	Winesap
Rhode Island Greening	Yellow Newtown
Spitzenburg	Pippin
	York Imperial

PERSIMMON.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$175.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.50	20.00	125.00

Hachiya	Mammoth Goshio
Hyakume	Tane-Nashi

GRAPE—EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

	Each	10	100	1000
Rooted Vines	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$17.50

Cornichon	Emperor
Black Ferrera	Fontainbleau
Black Prince	Gros Coleman
Black Morocco	Malaga
Blue Malvoise	Mission
Muscat	Purple Damascus
Thompson Seedless	Tokay
Rose Peru	

GRAPE—AMERICAN VARIETIES.

	Each	10	100	1000
Strong 2-year-old vines	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00	.....

Catawba	Worden
Concord	

FIG.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.60	\$3.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	3.00	20.00	170.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.50	17.50	140.00

Calimyrna	San Pedro
Capri	White Adriatic
Mission	

APPLE ON APPLE ROOT.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$125.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	13.50	115.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.75	12.00	100.00

NECTARINE.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	20.00	20.00
Boston				Stanwick

ORANGE.

	Each	10	100
½ to ⅔ inch.....	\$.125	\$11.00	\$80.00
⅔ to ½ inch.....	1.10	10.00	70.00
Tangerin	Ruby Blood		
Thompson Improved	Valencia Late		
Navel	Washington Navel		

Prices on Oranges are F. O. B. our citrus nurseries in the South.

LEMON.

	Each	10	100
½ to ⅔ inch.....	\$.125	\$12.00	\$90.00
⅔ to ½ inch.....	1.10	11.00	80.00
Free	Triumph		

Prices on Pomelos are F. O. B. our citrus nurseries in the South.

POMELO.

	Each	10	100
Marsh Seedless	Triumph		
Cuthbert	King		

Prices on Pomelos are F. O. B. our citrus nurseries in the South.

RASPBERRY.

	Each	10	100	1000
Rooted plants	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$15.00
Cuthbert	King			
Hansel				

STRAWBERRY.

	Each	10	100	1000
Rooted plants	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$10.00
Dollar				

BLACKBERRY.

	Each	10	100	1000
Rooted plants	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$15.00
Dawton	Lucretia Dewberry			

LOGANBERRY.

	Each	10	100	1000
Rooted plants	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$5.00	\$30.00
Rooted plants	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....

PHENOMENAL BERRY.

	Each	10	100	1000
Rooted plants	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$50.00
Rooted plants	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....

GOOSEBERRY.

	Each	10	100	1000
One-year plants	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
Downing	Oregon Champion			

CURRENT.

	Each	10	100	1000
Strong one-year plants	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....
Fay's Prolific	White Grape			

SEEDLINGS.

We quote strong, well-rooted Seedlings in lots of 100 or more:	
Bitter Almond	\$0.12½
Myroblan .....	.10
French Pear .....	.12½
Mazzard .....	.08
Mahaleb .....	.08
Natural Peach .....	.08
Apple .....	.08

BEST I HAVE EVER SEEN—Your stock is the finest I have ever seen; clean, thrifty, good root system. You shall have my future business.—G. W. Stallman, Loomis, Calif.

ADMIRATION OF ALL—The trees purchased from you last season were pronounced by all who saw them to be as good as anything they had ever seen. They are all in a good healthy growing condition. You will receive my order for next year's planting.—A. B. Stipp, Ukiah, Calif.

ALMONDS

On this continent Almonds are grown in California only, and have for a market the entire consuming population of North America. The demands of the American market alone require four times the Almonds now grown in California. And with this unlimited home market, Almond growing in California is still in its infancy, and Almonds are commercially rated as one of the best money makers.

The trees are long lived, and when planted in localities adapted to their culture, are in every way a safe and profitable investment. Under normally favorable conditions Almonds are regularly productive of an income of \$125 to \$250 per acre.

The best standard varieties are the following: Nonpareil, I. X. L., Peerless, Drake's Seedling, Texas Prolific and Ne Plus Ultra. Of these varieties Nonpareil and Drake's Seedling, or Nonpareil and Texas Prolific, are deemed the heaviest producers, although in some localities I. X. L., Peerless and Ne Plus Ultra do equally well when planted in combination with Nonpareil, and with Drake's Seedling or Texas Prolific as a pollinator. Texas Prolific or Drake's Seedling should also be planted with either or any of the other two varieties for the purpose of cross pollination.

We have a fine lot of trees growing on Bitter Almond Root, Peach and Myrobalan Root. There is usually a shortage of trees on Bitter Almond stock, and it will be to your advantage to contract your trees now on this root.

I. X. L. Tree is sturdy, upright grower; nuts large; shell soft, perfect. It bears heavily and regularly in most localities where Almonds are grown; is highly recommended by orchardists who have tried it, and is usually planted in combination with Nonpareil and Drake's; or Nonpareil and Texas.

Ne Plus Ultra. Tree a rapid grower; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long in shape; shells soft; hulls readily.

Nonpareil. Tree is a strong grower and an extraordinarily heavy bearer with very thin shell; of the paper shell type; one of the best, and this nut always sells at a premium of from one to several cents per pound over other varieties. Usually planted in the following combination: One of Texas Prolific or Drake's to two Nonpareil; one Texas or Drake's, one I. X. L., one Nonpareil; one Ne Plus Ultra, one I. X. L. and one Nonpareil; or, one I. X. L., one Peerless, one Nonpareil. The Peerless in the latter being employed as the pollinator.

Peerless. A very popular variety; grown very extensively in the Sacramento Valley where it is highly esteemed and given preference by many growers to the I. X. L., which it closely resembles, excepting that the nut is much larger. Tree thrifty grower; heavy bearer. Employed also as a pollinator of I. X. L. and Nonpareil. More heavily productive than I. X. L. and Nonpareil.

Texas Prolific. A variety introduced some eighteen years ago from Texas. First planted east of Acampo, where for 15 years it has never failed to fruit regularly and heavily. Late bloomer; a splendid pollinator of Nonpareil and I. X. L.; nut is a soft shell very similar to Drake's Seedling, and on the market they sell for the same price as the Drake's Seedlings. On account of their wonderful productiveness and their efficiency as a pollinator they are one of the best for profit.

APRICOTS

Apricots, like Almonds, are grown commercially only in California, where they can be successfully grown in many localities. In those sections adapted to their production they are as profitable as Oranges in Riverside (you know what that means), realizing to growers an average income of from \$175 to \$300 per acre.

There is a growing demand for this fruit which the California orchards cannot supply. Green, canned and dried, they have the entire North American continent for a market. Canned and dried they are used extensively in the export trade, where they compete successfully in European markets with the home grown product.

Of the varieties most largely planted for canning, drying and shipping, the Royal and Blenheim are the best. In some very early districts the Newcastle Early is very profitable, while in other localities the Tilton and Moorpark are also rated good. For several years there has been a shortage of Apricot trees, and with the good prices being realized for this year's crop we anticipate a heavy demand for our trees—far in excess of the supply. At present we have a fine block of trees growing on Apricot, Peach and Myrobalan Root.

Newcastle Early. Medium sized, round; freestone; not quite as large as the Royal, nor of as good substance, nor quite as rich in flavor, but more highly colored. Its time of ripening is ten days earlier than the Royal; a medium grower and a good bearer. Its earliness is its commendable feature. June 1st to 20th.

Royal. The leading California Apricot. Very large, oval; skin dull yellow with orange cheek very faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. Tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Fruit ripens evenly; a favorite with canners; excellent for drying, and one of the best also for distant shipment. June 1st to 20th.

Blenheim. Large, oval; surface orange with deep yellow tinge; flesh yellow; juicy and rich. Tree a vigorous grower and a prolific bearer. Fruit runs a little larger than the Royal. This variety is a great favorite for Eastern shipment; is a good dryer and is highly prized by canners. Blenheim and Royal constitute the two best money makers in Apricots. June 15th to 30th.

Routier's Peach Apricot. Fruit very large, rather flattened; skin orange yellow with a blush of red; flesh of fine saffron red, juicy, rich and highly flavored. When dried, is of deep golden yellow color. Its large size and fine color render it very attractive both in the green and dried state. June 20th to 30th.

PLEASED CUSTOMER—We are well pleased with the trees purchased from you. They are all alive and thriving.—Somers & Co., 270 California St., San Francisco, Calif.

BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE—Your trees are above average stock and quality. My trees look the best in this locality.—J. J. Schmitt, Roseville, Calif.

TREES TRUE TO NAME—Three years ago I planted quite extensively of your stock—trees made remarkable growth—all prove true to name—just as received.—W. S. Wait, Elvera, Calif.

Tilton. In general appearance, resembles the Routier Peach Apricot. It ripens uniformly and is exceedingly firm. Flesh of orange yellow with a very high pronounced Apricot flavor. Not only dries well, but is valuable for canning and shipping. Already very much in demand by canners. A late bloomer, and so far in its history, has given evidence of remarkable fruitfulness. June 15th to 30th.

Hemiskirk. A fine English variety; large, roundish; skin orange with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender, juicy, rich and luscious, with a Plumlike flavor. Very hardy, and a more regular bearer than the Moorpark. June 20th to 30th.

Moorpark. Fruit large, roundish; skin orange with a shade of deep orange or brown in the sun; flesh quite firm, bright orange; parts free from the stone; juicy, with rich and luscious flavor. A splendid Apricot on account of its extremely large size for canning, drying and shipping purposes. A desirable variety in a locality where it will bear regularly. In some sections, though, it is inclined to be shy. We do not recommend them for planting unless in your section you have had a chance to observe them in bearing. They are said to produce well in the Santa Clara and Upper San Joaquin Valleys. June 25th to July 10th.

APPLES

Apples are more largely consumed by the people of all lands than any other fruit. It is unfortunate for the California fruit grower that they can be as successfully grown, and to as fine a degree of perfection, in a great many localities in the United States as is possible in the most favored locations for the production in this State. On that account there has been an enormous acreage of this fruit planted in the West and Northwest, and in these locations Apples are grown to a degree of perfection hitherto unequalled even by the older Apple growing sections of the East. In course of time the demand for this fruit will undoubtedly equal the supply to an extent that will make their culture profitable, yet on account of the great flood of Apples that will be harvested in the coming years from the West, Northwest and Middle West, our California grown Fall and Winter Apples will have to meet the heavy competition from these other localities. Unlike Prunes, Apricots, Cling Peaches and other fruits in which the California grown product has a monopoly on the markets of the world, the California grown Apple will have to take second place to the Apples grown in other great Apple producing sections for some time to come.

For these reasons, while we have trees to sell, we cannot conscientiously advise the extensive commercial planting of Fall and Winter Apples, although in course of time we believe that the demand for this fruit in the local markets of California and also for export will be such as to make their culture profitable. At present the income averages from \$75 to \$200 per acre.

What we say of Fall and Winter Apples, however, does not apply to the Early Summer and Midsummer sorts. These ripening as they do in advance of the Northwestern and Eastern grown Apple, have the markets of the East, North and South open for their consumption, and can be profitably grown without competition from the other localities. Among these varieties Red Astrachan, White Astrachan, Alexander and the famous Gravenstein offer a prospect nearly as flattering as the growing of most any other varieties of fruit. Average income on Summer varieties ranges from \$150 to \$300 per acre.

The Fall and Winter varieties being well known, we do not offer any special choices, but leave them to your selection if you contemplate planting them.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Alexander. Large, conical; greenish yellow, streaked with orange and bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white. Its large size and excellent cooking quality make it a desirable market sort; productive and profitable. August 15th to September 15th.

Chinango Strawberry. Large, oblong; red and yellow, very handsome. Flesh white, tender and juicy. August 10th to 25th.

Early Harvest. Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine, with a pleasant sharpness; good for table and cooking; last of June and early July.

Gravenstein. Large, rather flattened; skin yellow; freely marked with light and deep red and orange; flesh tender, crisp, highly flavored, aromatic; a strong growing and heavily bearing tree. Its beautiful appearance, fine eating quality, uniformly large size and good keeping quality make it the best Apple of the Summer season and open to it every market of the United States, Mexico and Canada, creating a demand always greater than the supply and at very remunerative prices. This, together with its productiveness, makes it one of the best for profit and we freely commend this variety for extensive planting. July 20th to September 1st.

Red June. Medium size; flesh white; tender, juicy and sub-acid. An abundant bearer. June.

Red Astrachan. Large roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with deep bloom; juicy, rich, sub-acid flavor; attractive, fine eating and one of the best for same. The main reliance for an early Apple. In great demand on both the Coast and intermountain markets and a profitable market variety. July 1st to 31st, according to its location.

White Astrachan. Very large, roundish; skin smooth and nearly white; flesh white. A fine cooking Apple and on account of its earliness, symmetry and uniformly large size and productiveness, a very valuable market variety and extensively grown in the foothills, Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley and many Coast sections. July 15th to August 15th.

FALL VARIETIES.

Jonathan. A beautiful, brilliant, red Apple, highly flavored and of excellent quality; being tender, juicy and rich. A splendid family sort. Tree is long-lived, productive and an early bearer of wide adaptability and for market ranks as the best Fall Apple. Orchardists East and West are increasing their planting of Jonathan. In quality and market value Jonathan excels all other Fall Apples. October.

FOOTHILL TREES ALWAYS PLEASE—Out of 1000 trees only one failed to make good. Many thousand trees were planted in this district at the same time and my young orchard stands without a rival.—R. Wilkes, Mt. Vernon District, Placer Co., Calif.

SPLENDID TREES—Thanks, for the splendid trees you sent me.—H. Hobbs, Bangor, Calif. **COULD NOT BE BETTER—**We are more than pleased with this order of trees; also the one previous. I could not wish for better trees.—Clark Shidler, Live Oak, Calif.

Rome Beauty. Uniformly large and smooth, shaded and striped with bright red; blooms late and is an annual bearer. An old favorite that has not been planted as widely as it deserves, but one of the standards in all Apple growing regions. Particularly desirable in the higher altitudes where late blooming is a desirable feature. It has an established reputation on all markets; its size and great beauty insure for it ready sale. A fine Apple with many good qualities and few faults. One of the surest bearers under all conditions. October and November.

Wagner. Beautiful, brilliant, red Apple, with contrasting pale yellow; fine eating quality. Tree strong grower and good bearer. Valuable market sort. October and November.

Yellow Bellflower. Very large, oblong; smooth lemon color, with blush; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and good producer. A universal favorite. Keeps well and into the Winter. Ranks as one of the best for profit. October to January.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Arkansas Black. Medium to large; slightly conical; surface a beautiful dark maroon, shaded in black; flesh very firm, fine grained and juicy; tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market sort. November to March.

Ben Davis. A large Apple, very handsomely striped in red on a yellow background; good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper. Highly esteemed as a valuable market variety. November to February.

Delicious.—(See Stark's Delicious.)

Gano. Identical with Black Ben Davis. Fruit dark red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy. Tree vigorous, hardy and a regular and prolific bearer. November to April.

Grime's Golden Pippin. Medium to large. Skins golden yellow with fine red stripe sprinkled with gray dots. Beautiful appearance and excellent eating qualities. November 1st to January 1st.

King David.—(See Stark's King David.)

Mammoth Black Twig. A native of Tennessee. The original tree is now fifty years old and still vigorous and bearing. Fruit large to very large, roundish; dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; a fine keeper. Its size, fine appearance, good eating and keeping quality make it a valuable market sort. November to March.

Ortley. Fruit medium to large; roundish, oblong, greenish-yellow; flesh white, fine-grained, tender and juicy; very pleasant. November to February.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish-yellow; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table. A valuable sort in warm, dry climates, adapting itself to any climate. A good market Apple. October to December.

Spitzenburg. This variety and Yellow Newton Pippin have broken all records for profit in the Pacific Northwest and some sections of California; oblong and smooth; nearly covered with rich, lively red; on shady side, yellowish with broken stripes of red; flesh very firm, crisp, juicy, with a delicious aromatic flavor. An old stand-by whose popularity has never waned and which is now still one of the very best for profit. Tree a good, upright grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

Stark's Delicious. Large, surface almost covered with beautiful brilliant dark red, blending to beautiful yellow at the blossom end. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. Flesh is fine grained, crisp and exceedingly juicy. In keeping quality it ranks with the best. One of the strongest, hardiest and most vigorous growers, Aphis resistant and a late bloomer—a valuable feature. A splendid Winter Apple and on the markets deemed as one of the very best. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as the best Winter Apple ever produced. November to April.

Stark's King David. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as one of the most beautiful Apples grown, being a cross between Jonathan and Arkansas Black. Medium to large; color a deep rich red with distinct markings of dark red; tree hardy, strong and vigorous. A young and heavy bearer. A remarkable keeper, destined to be one of the best Winter Apples for either market or home use.

Winesap. Medium sized to large, oblong; skin smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, spicy flavor; excellent for table and one of the best marketable Winter Apples. Productive. November to February.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium to large, oblong; pale yellow, sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, crisp and juicy; very pleasant sub-acid flavor. Succeeds well in all parts. A standard market sort and a great favorite with many growers. November to February.

Winter Banana. Fruit large size, perfect in form; golden yellow, beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red; flesh lemon-yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich aromatic flavor and of the highest quality. A good keeper, tree remarkably strong grower and on account of its great hardness will thrive in any climate. An early bearer, producing fruit the second year. A valuable market variety. November to April.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. Large, roundish and of slightly irregular shape; skin smooth, golden yellow, with reddish cheek; flesh firm, crisp and juicy and of excellent eating and cooking quality; tree strong and exceedingly productive. A WONDERFUL KEEPER. Yellow Newtown Pippin and Spitzenburg sell for higher prices on both the home and foreign markets than any other Winter Apple. These two are considered the best and most profitable Winter Apples grown on the Pacific Coast and in the Pacific Northwest. October to May.

WHAT AN UP-TO-DATE PLANTER SAYS—Have purchased 8000 trees from different nurseries in the State, but will give yours the preference.—J. E. Plaskett, Yuba City, Calif.

SATISFACTION ALWAYS—Your trees seem to always give satisfaction.—E. L. Robeson, Banning, Calif.

TREE DEALER FAIR AND SQUARE—You sent us good trees, and they are all growing nicely. I do not hesitate to recommend you as fair and square dealers.—California Almond Growers' Exchange, Sacramento, Calif.

CRAB APPLES

(Prices same as Apples.)

Hyslop Crab. Fruit large, deep crimson, covered with thick bloom; tree vigorous. One of the most popular Crabs. November.

Red Siberian. Smooth, glossy, hardy and splashed with red. Firm and juicy, extremely hardy and prolific. Excellent for jellies and preserves. October.

Yellow Siberian. Very similar to Red Siberian, excepting the color, which is a beautiful glossy yellow. October.

CHERRIES

Cherries are the first, the most attractive and the best fruit of the summer season. Ripening as they do in California, in advance of the Cherries grown in every other section of the country, the California grown Cherry is to our brother living east of the Sierras, the first herald of the breaking up of winter and the coming of the summer season. They greet him with a cheery "Cheer up! Cherries are ripe!" and at the same time tempt his palate at the expense of his purse.

Everywhere our Cherries are great favorites. They have a monopoly of every market, and there never has been enough of them. California Cherries have good keeping qualities and can be shipped in good order to every market in the land. They can be grown in many localities, and a well kept Cherry orchard in full bloom will, year for year, match the income of the best kept Orange and Lemon groves of the south. A fair average income from a well kept block of Cherry trees in full bearing will range from \$400 to \$600 per acre, and many growers have been known to make occasional records of \$1000 per acre or more.

Early Purple Guigne. Medium size; heart shaped; purple; tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive. The earliest marketable Cherry and chiefly valuable on that account only. April 20th to May 1st.

Early Chapman. Large, black; very juicy and of good flavor, resembling in some respects the Tartarian, but will not average quite as large as the latter. A good shipper; productive and very valuable on account of its earliness, ripening immediately in advance of Tartarian and Bing; among the first of the large Cherries on the market always sells at a premium. April 25th to May 10th.

Burbank. A valuable new introduction by Luther Burbank. A fine, very large black Cherry. Flesh purple, firm and of good flavor. Ripening in advance of Tartarian, its large size, good keeping quality and earliness make it the most profitable early Cherry. Being the first large black, firm Cherry on the Eastern markets, they sell at fabulous prices. Have been in bearing for some years at Vacaville and reported to be very productive. Has demonstrated its merits and can be recommended for extensive planting. April 25th to May 10th.

Black Tartarian. The standard early black Cherry; large to very large; purplish black; dark purplish flesh; very juicy and of excellent flavor; splendid shipper; very productive, and on account of its earliness and fine quality one of the best for profit. May 5th to 25th.

Bing. A fine extra large black Cherry; of good eating and good shipping quality; fairly productive. Ripening immediately after the Tartarian its fine large size and appearance, excellent eating and shipping quality make it one of the best and most profitable market cherries. May 15th to June 10th.

Royal Ann. Pale yellow, richly mottled with red; large to extra large; very firm; juicy and sweet; good eating and magnificent for display and a good shipper. Canned, they have no equal; very productive. They are good sellers in both the Eastern and Pacific Coast markets. Owing to the rapidly growing demand for canned Cherries, this variety has a good future, and we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. May 18th to June 10th.

Black Oregon (Synonym Black Republican) (Synonym Lewelling). Large to very large; jet black; very firm; dark flesh of exquisite sub-acid flavor; will carry to any point in perfect condition and is a great favorite for distant shipment. Very productive and is a good money maker. May 28th to June 20th.

Lambert. An exceptionally large Cherry; black; very firm; juicy and sweet and of a peculiar yet exquisite flavor. An excellent shipper. This variety comes highly recommended from Oregon. We have seen it in bearing for six years, and are favorably impressed with it. They meet with favor in distant markets. June 5th to 20th.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

The past two years has shown a great shortage in trees of the standard Clingstone varieties. Planters realize that the growing of Cling Peaches in California is safe and profitable, and they can be grown successfully in nearly every locality. The California Cling Peach is the canning Peach, not only of this continent, but of the world, and in no other locality can a canning peach equal in quality be produced. While Peaches are grown and canned in many other localities in this country and Europe, yet when they come into competition with the California canned Clingstone they are relegated to the sphere of pie fruit, while the California product monopolizes the demand in every market of the world for dessert. Canners realize this situation and are contracting Clingstone Peaches in California at remunerative prices for terms of ten, fifteen and twenty years, thus giving a stability and assurance to the business of growing Clingstone Peaches that is not enjoyed by the growers of any other commodity.

Clingstone Peaches are more easily handled than any other fruit, and under normal conditions will average, when in full bearing, a gross income of from \$175 to \$300 per acre, and

FIRST-CLASS TREES SINCE THE BEGINNING—We have bo't your trees since you commenced business—numbering several thousand—all have proved true to name, free from disease, strong and vigorous. We have often recommended your trees, and feel entirely safe in doing so.—Foothill Orchard Co., Newcastle, Calif.

CAREFUL SELECTION INSURES YOU—For several years I have planted your trees, and they have always given satisfaction. I know you are very careful in selecting scions, thereby insuring a tree that will grow and bear good fruit.—Louis Ames, Newcastle, Calif.

we have known numerous instances where growers have averaged from \$400 to \$600 per acre for a season's crop of Tuscan and Phillips.

Our Clingstone Peaches are all worked on the natural Peach Seedling, whereas it is the common custom of nurserymen to employ either a Muir or Salway Seedling. Experience has proven that the natural Peach Seedling makes a harder tree and a better root system.

Tuscan and Phillips are more largely planted than any other variety, and are the best of the list, while Levi is a late canning Clingstone, regularly productive, of a desirable quality and profitable, and prolongs the season of this fruit.

Canners have long sought a desirable midsummer Cling to fill the intermission between the ripening of the Tuscan and Phillips, one of better quality than the Orange, McDevitt and Albright, and of equal quality to the Phillips. This variety has been discovered in what is known as the Hauss Cling which we offer Season 1914 in the dormant Bud, and season 1915-16 in the yearling, we being the first nurserymen to discover the merits of this Cling and to propagate it extensively.

Tuscan Cling. Very large; very handsomely colored. Flesh yellow and of excellent flavor. A good shipper; very productive; one of the best canning Clings, prized by canners on account of its superior quality, as well as on account of its earliness; coming into market when canneries are running light, and on that account likewise commands a premium over every later Cling. We propagate the round strain of Tuscan, whereas, nurserymen commonly propagate from what is known as the genuine Tuscan which is the oblong Tuscan. The round Tuscan, however, is less subject to windfall, split-pit, and is of more uniform size and symmetrical shape than the oblong, is more productive, and at the canneries commands a premium of from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per ton over the oblong variety which is commonly propagated by nurserymen. July 13th to 27th.

Hauss. A fine large yellow Cling; clear yellow to the pit; pit small and round with no spike; flesh fine grained and of excellent canning quality. This peach is very similar and of equal quality to the Phillips. It originated on the ranch of Mr. Hauss at Yuba City. Has been in bearing for a number of years, and, ripening immediately after the Tuscan during the intermission between Tuscan and Phillips when canners are running light and no other Cling of equal desirability available, this variety is highly prized, and where now planted will, for a great many years, command a premium over any other Cling on account of its time of ripening, and canners will pay a premium in order to keep their plant busy. We have carefully observed this Cling. Have satisfied ourselves as to its merits and are the only Nurserymen now propagating extensively to them. We can offer them this year only in dormant buds. Season of 1915-16 will offer them in our general Cling collection in one year old trees. We quote them now in the dormant bud at \$10.00 per 100. July 30th to August 10th.

Runyon's Orange Cling. Fruit very large; yellow with dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow; rich and sugary with the finest flavor; good bearer; good for shipping, canning and drying. August 5th to 20th.

Phillip's Cling. A fine, large yellow Cling; clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; flesh yellow and fine grained. Preferred by canners to any other late variety of Clings and also commands a premium in price. Tree thrifty and productive. August 26th to September 15th.

McDevitt. Fruit large; yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, rich and good flavor, productive and good for shipping. Also a desirable canning variety. Very similar to Runyon's Orange Cling. August 5th to 20th.

McKevitt. A California seedling introduced by A. McKevitt of Vacaville, and recognized today as one of the grandest white Clings. Skin clear, creamy white with delicate blush of red; flesh firm; rich, sugary and highly flavored. As a white canning Peach it has no superior. A good shipper, productive and a thrifty grower. August 26th to September 15th.

White Heath. A most delicious Cling; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit. Very tender, juicy and sweet, valuable for canning. September 5th to 20th.

Levi. Syn Henrietta or Salway Cling. A fine Cling of large size; surface deep yellow, with a shade of deep purplish red; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Highly esteemed for canning and a very desirable Peach for Eastern shipment. Ripening after the Phillip and prolonging the canning season, they are sought for by canners on that account. A good bearer and a profitable variety for planting. September 2d to 25th.

FREESTONE PEACHES

California grown midsummer and late Freestone Peaches are brought into competition on the Eastern markets with the Eastern and Southern grown Elberta and other varieties, and on that account are often made to suffer in the prices realized. However, owing to the superior carrying qualities of the California grown Peach, they can be shipped to every point in the United States, and shippers are usually able to find a market for the California product in some sections of the East, North, West or South not reached by the Eastern grown fruit. However, for the reasons stated, we cannot recommend the extensive planting in Freestone varieties, with the exception of those that ripen in advance of the movement of the Eastern and Southern crops. These are Mayflower, Alexander, Triumph, St. John, Early Crawford and Foster. Those ripening in advance of the Southern Elberta find a good market and a profitable sale.

Canned and dried California Freestone Peaches have been good money makers in the past, but of late years they have not been so profitable as the growing of other varieties of fruit. Freestone Peaches, like the Clingstone, can be grown everywhere, and are regularly productive. Our Freestone Peaches are also worked on the natural Peach Seedling Root.

Average income on—
 Early Shipping Varieties..... \$150 to \$250 per acre
 Later Shipping Varieties..... 50 to 125 per acre
 Drying and Canning Freestone Varieties..... 75 to 150 per acre

Mayflower. From North Carolina. Said to be the earliest Peach known; absolutely red all over; as large as Alexander and to ripen two weeks earlier. Tree a strong grower, blooms late, a heavy bearer, and requires thinning. June 1st to 15th.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish white, Clingstone, with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; bears transportation well. Heretofore most largely grown as earliest variety, and

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL ROOTED—Your trees are exceptionally well rooted, and I am very well satisfied. I am enclosing order for the coming season's planting.—A. C. Sullivan, Winters, Calif.

S. & B. TREES LEAD—Your trees give better satisfaction here than any others.—O. T. Shirley, Gridley, Calif.

profitable mainly on that account. The strain we propagate from is a good and regular bearer. June 8th to 20th.

Triumph. Ripens with the last Alexanders and the first half of Hale's Early. Earliest yellow Peach; medium to large; part clingstone. Surface yellow, deeply mottled with red; flesh bright yellow; sweet, juicy and of excellent flavor. A good shipper, a sure and regular bearer, and a great improvement over either Hale's Early or Alexander. Some growers have difficulty growing them to size, though under proper cultivation, irrigation, pruning, thinning, etc., there is no difficulty in this regard. We have planted extensively to them ourselves, considering them the best early Peach. June 12th to 30th.

Hale's Early. Medium to large; clingstone; surface white, shaded with red; flesh white, delicious and juicy; a good shipper; fairly productive, but on account of its being surpassed in quality by the Triumph, we do not recommend very extensive planting for Eastern shipment. June 18th to July 6th.

St. John. The earliest yellow freestone; medium size to large; surface a beautifully colored yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and toothsome; for eating, one of the best of the season. Of excellent shipping quality, productive, and we do not hesitate to recommend them as a profitable early freestone. Some strains of this variety produce small fruit, but the trees from which we propagate are of a strain which produces Peaches of nearly the same size as the Early Crawford. June 28th to July 15th.

Early Crawford. Medium to very large; oblong; freestone; skin yellow with tinge of red; flesh yellow, rich and of excellent eating quality. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. This variety is well known and will continue to be a standard, profitable sort. July 10th to 27th.

Foster. Medium to large; round; freestone; surface yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. Budding from a strain that is a regular bearer, productive and of excellent quality. From our own planting we would prefer this variety to the Early Crawford. July 15th to 31st.

Strawberry Free. Medium to large; white, mottled with dark red near the pit; juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor, a very attractive dessert fruit. A desirable variety for home orchard; a good marketable sort also, but not as good as the early freestone varieties for distant shipment. July 15th to 31st.

Elberta. A fine Peach and a standard mid-summer freestone very large, round, oval, of uniform size and symmetrical; very attractive. Surface rich golden yellow, with faint red stripes. Flesh yellow, juicy and of delicious flavor. Excellent also for canning and drying. A very prolific bearer; free from gum; not subject to split pit and very rarely affected by peach moth.

Fay-Elberta. An improved Elberta, a magnificent Peach, and without question the best of the whole summer season. This Peach originated from a chance seedling in the orchard of John Adams, Newcastle. It resembles the Elberta in size, productiveness and freedom from gum, split pit, or peach moth. It surpasses the Elberta in flavor, color and eating quality, being large to very large, of uniform size, symmetrical, of rich golden yellow, mottled in deep red; flesh yellow, of firm texture; very fine grain; juicy, and of delightful flavor. It is a few days later than Elberta. Pre-eminently this Peach stands out on account of its canning quality, being fine grained and of fine texture, canned it will not rag out but will retain its form as well as a clingstone. As a canning freestone it is preferable to either Muir or Lovell and is also a good dryer. July 31st to August 15th.

Late Crawford. Very large freestone; roundish surface; yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; very firm; a good shipper; good for canning or drying. A popular and well-known variety; a profitable sort for canning, but does not compare with either the "Fay-Elberta" or the Elberta. July 24th to August 13th.

Muir. A large perfect freestone; surface yellow; flesh yellow, dense and sweet. A regular and prolific bearer. The best of all freestone Peaches for drying and good also for canning; a splendid money maker. July 27th to August 15th.

Lovell. A California seedling; large freestone and almost perfectly round; flesh yellow and of excellent quality. Tree a strong grower and prolific. A good shipper; excellent for drying and one of the best canning freestones. August 5th to 20th.

Salway. A large perfect freestone; surface creamy yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet; a good shipper; a good canner, and excellent also for drying. A standard late freestone. Of late years they have not been profitable for market and are now desirable mainly as a late freestone for home orchard. August 25th to September 15th.

SHIPPING PLUMS

Shipping Plums in California are grown to a degree of perfection that is not equalled by those of any other locality, and their peculiar adaptability to the climate and soil of California permits of a wide selection of fancy varieties. Every one of them is equal in desirability and attractiveness to the best of any fruit grown. During their season of ripening the California Plum is the only fruit of this kind available to the markets of the entire United States and Canada, and with the opening of the Panama Canal they can be delivered to the markets of Europe within very nearly the same time, and at a less cost than is now possible by rail to New York and Boston. This opens up an immense new field for this fruit, and the demand will be almost unlimited. For some years we have advised the extensive planting of Shipping Plums. In our own orchards we have a large acreage and a complete assortment of all the standard varieties, and they are exceedingly profitable, the annual average income being from \$175 to \$300 per acre.

There are a number of choice varieties of equal desirability, and of both Japanese and European origin. Ripening in the order named, a good assortment to plant is the following: Beauty, Climax, Formosa, Tragedy, California Blue, Santa Rosa, Burbank, Wickson, German, Diamond, Kelsey, Grand Duke, Hungarian and President.

We have a complete assortment of the various varieties on Myrobalan Bitter Almond and natural Peach Seedling Root.

Clyman. (California Seedling introduced by Leonard Coates.) Large, roundish, oblong, flattened; mottled reddish purple, beautiful blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, juicy and sweet and of a slight vinous flavor. A good bearer in most localities, though inclined to be an intermittent bearer in some sections. Of excellent shipping quality and valuable mainly on account of its earliness. June 3rd to 17th.

Beauty. Similar in size, quality, texture and appearance to Climax, but ripens two weeks in advance of Climax and one week in advance of Formosa. The earliest good Plum and will be a good money maker. This is one of Burbank's recent and best introductions. On account of its good quality and earliness this Plum will be more profitable even than Climax and Formosa; and we are planting extensively to them in our own orchards. June 5th to 15th.

A BOOSTER—The six hundred pear trees recently purchased from you are the finest yet, and we most assuredly will put in a good word for you whenever we can.—Junkin Bros., Ukiah, Calif.

Tragedy (California Seedling). Medium to large, oblong; purplish blue, with a beautiful deep blue bloom; freestone; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, and very delicious. Tree a remarkably strong grower, but an intermittent bearer. The Tragedy is a great favorite in the Eastern markets and always sells at remunerative and sometimes fabulous prices. It has been a good money maker for growers on the Sacramento River in spite of its intermittent and alternative bearing proclivities, cropping very light some years and very heavy at others. Were the Tragedy Plum a sure and regular bearer, we would not hesitate to name it as one of the best of the early Plums, in spite of the desirable quality of the Beauty, Formosa, and Climax. However, owing to its excellent quality in spite of its being an alternative bearer, it is a profitable variety and has been a great money maker in some localities. June 10th to July 1st.

Formosa (Japanese). One of Burbank's recent introductions. Ripening just in advance of Climax, the last half of Formosa will be picked with the first half of Climax. Fruit very large and heart shaped, averaging a little larger than Climax; color brilliant red; very handsome and showy; flesh yellow, fragrant and delicious flavor. They are regularly productive and have proven over the Climax a very valuable and one of the best early shipping varieties. Commands a premium on the Eastern market. We have had this variety under observation a number of years and have planted very heavily to them in our own orchards. June 10th to June 25th.

Climax (Japanese variety). Large to very large; fruit heart shaped; color beautiful bright cherry red; flesh yellow and good flavor and delicate fragrance. On account of its earliness and fine quality one of the most profitable sorts of the season. Trees are strong and remarkably productive. Its earliness, large size, high color, good eating quality, fragrance and good shipping quality, make it one of the best plums for distance shipping. A standard money maker. June 15th to July 3rd.

California Blue (Synonym Vacaville). A seedling originating on the ranch of W. W. Smith at Vacaville, California. A fine large purple oval plum. Will pack 4-4 in a standard 5-lb basket. Flesh yellow, firm and of excellent flavor; pit small. Ripening with the last of Tragedy they are the only Plum of the flavor and eating quality of the European varieties on the market during their season, being marketed with Climax, Santa Rosa and Burbank—all Japanese sorts. On that account there is a great demand for a plum having the peculiarities of the European varieties, while its large size, fine appearance, keeping quality and excellent flavor make it a splendid seller on the Eastern market. This plum has been in bearing on the ranches of W. W. Smith and Henry Bassford at Vacaville for a number of years, and on these ranches has been under our personal observation for four years, and has given evidence of being regularly productive, while its desirability as an extremely profitable market plum has been well established. We have planted in our own orchards some 3,000 trees of this variety. June 20th to July 5th.

Santa Rosé (Japanese). Particularly valuable on account of its season of ripening. We have fruited them for six seasons. They ripen with the last half of Climax, a little in advance and with the Burbank, and on account of their firmness they have a longer ripening season and can be picked throughout the season of Burbanks or just in advance of Burbanks. Its large size, beautiful and most attractive appearance, its good shipping quality, its good eating quality, and its productiveness make it a particularly valuable addition to shipping Plums. It is superior in size, appearance, color and flavor to the Burbank. The Plums are a deep, purple crimson, with pale yellow bloom; very large, conical, symmetrical, uniform in size; flesh yellow, with a shade of rosy scarlet near the skin; fragrant; flavor rich, juicy, delicious, and surpassingly exquisite. In our contemplated planting we include this variety in our list and we have planted to them extensively ourselves. June 25th to July 15th.

Burbank (Japanese). Large to very large, and nearly globular; surface bright cherry red, mottled with yellow; flesh yellow, sweet and of agreeable flavor, very firm, and one of the best Plums for long distance shipment. A strong grower, prolific, and heretofore a very popular variety. June 28th to July 15th.

Wickson (Japanese). Large, heart shaped; in ripening, their color develops from a cherry red to a brilliant claret, as full ripeness is attained; flesh amber colored, very juicy, and of an agreeable flavor. A very attractive Plum; an excellent shipper and a good seller. Tree a strong grower and a fairly good bearer. This variety always commands a good price. July 10th to 25th.

Gaviota. Ripening with the last half of Wickson and between Wickson and Kelsey. Unlike the Wickson it is a late bloomer and a more regular bearer. In size it is a little longer than the Wickson or Kelsey. The pit, however, is exceedingly small. The fruit when ripe is a deep red; flesh remarkably firm, honey yellow, fragrant, sweet, and of excellent quality. One of the best midsummer shipping Plums, firmer than the Wickson and will ship to London. This plum is an improvement over either Wickson or Kelsey. Has been in bearing for eight years at Vacaville; has made good and is very largely planted in that section. We are planting to them ourselves and do not hesitate to recommend them. July 20th to August 1st.

Green Gage (European). Medium size, round; yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly rich and of excellent flavor. A good canner. July 10th to 20th.

Kelsey (Japanese). Very large, heart shaped; surface green, changing to a rich yellow tinged with red when fully ripe; flesh yellow, very firm and, when fully ripened, of good eating quality. The Kelsey usually finds a good market in the East and sells at remunerative prices. It is a fairly regular bearer and profitable for planting. July 20th to August 10th.

Imperial Gage (American Seedling). Medium size, oval; surface greenish, tinged with yellow, deep white bloom; flesh greenish yellow; juicy, melting, rich and delicious; a perfect freestone. Tree very vigorous and productive. A popular canning variety. July 20th to August 5th.

Diamond (European). Very large, oblong; dark purple, covered with a deep bloom; flesh yellow and when fully ripened of excellent eating quality. A splendid shipper and ripens between the going out of the Oriental varieties and the ripening of the later European varieties. It is the best Plum available at the time for shipment and is more desired by the Eastern consumer than either Wickson or Kelsey, and reaches the market in advance of the Giant, Hungarian and Grand Duke. The demand for Plums at this time is always greater than the supply. The Diamond, ripening just at this time, has sold at a premium over those preceding and immediately following. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. We have planted largely ourselves and do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. July 15th to August 5th.

Jefferson (New York). Large, oval; yellow with reddish cheek; thin, white bloom; flesh rich, yellow, high flavored and luscious. Tree rather a slow grower, but productive. One of the best for canning and very desirable as a dessert Plum. August 1st to 15th.

Satsuma (Japanese). Syn Blood Blum. Large, conical, nearly round; surface dark red under a thick bloom; flesh dark purplish, red, firm, juicy and of good flavor; pit very small. This Plum has a fair demand on the market; is much desired by many housekeepers for home preserving, and while a few trees would be desirable for an assortment, yet we do not recommend them for extensive planting. July 25th to August 5th.

Fallenburg (European). Medium to large size, oval; dark purple and very firm; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. A very desirable and profitable sort. We propagate from seven trees of this variety that have been in bearing for thirty years. They produce annually a crop of exceptionally fine, large specimens, and we do not hesitate to recommend this strain for planting. August 1st to 15th.

Giant (European). Very large, oblong; color bright red, covered with a handsome lilac bloom; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and of a pleasing flavor; freestone and a splendid shipper. Ripens just in advance of the Hungarian, but having a longer season, it hangs and can, if desired, be harvested with the Hungarian. Tree a strong grower and a very prolific bearer. August 1st to 15th.

Grand Duke (European). Very large, oval; surface dark, blackish purple, covered with a thick, deep blue bloom; flesh firm, greenish yellow, and of splendid eating quality. Ripens a little later than the Hungarian and on account of its large size, its very attractive appearance and its good eating quality, it commands very remunerative prices on all markets, supplying the demand for a blue Plum during the season of Hungarian and Giant Prune. Tree a strong grower and a regular bearer. We do not hesitate to recommend them for your planting. We have a large number in our own acreage. August 10th to 20th.

President (European). Originated on the ranch of H. A. Bassford of Vacaville. Very large, oval, dark purple covered with a deep bloom; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent eating quality. Very similar in appearance to Grand Duke; ripens immediately following the Grand Duke and is an equal in desirability of any of the best midsummer shipping varieties. Tree a strong grower and productive. August 5th to 20th.

Hungarian. Syn. Gross; syn. Pond's Seedling (European). Very large, ovate; skin dark red; covered with a beautiful lilac bloom; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent flavor; freestone, and a good shipper. Its large size, excellent eating quality and showy appearance make it a great favorite. Its merits are well known. Really the best of European Plums and a great money maker. August 5th to 20th.

German Prune (European). A medium large, long, dark oval variety; color dark purple, with a deep blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow and of agreeable flavor. A fairly productive and profitable variety. August 15th to September 1st.

DRYING PRUNES

ALL VARIETIES ON MYROBOLAN, PEACH AND ALMOND ROOT.

Prunes are to the California fruit grower what corn and hogs are to the Iowa farmer—a regular income producer, and now that they have become a staple article of diet in almost every household, they are bringing better prices each year. The consumption of California Prunes is increasing yearly. In the export trade they compete successfully with the European grown product at prices that net the California grower a profit.

When Prunes are a heavy yield, growers have been known to realize as much as \$1000 per acre from a season's crop, while an average net income per acre can be conservatively placed at \$175 to \$350 per acre. Growers in California have come to realize the desirability of planting Prunes as a safe and profitable investment, and as a result there has been a shortage in Prune trees each year, particularly on Myrobalan and Bitter Almond Root. With the shortage in Myrobalan stocks generally and the great demand for Prunes, Plums and Apricots on Myrobalan Root this year, the available supply of Prune trees on Myrobalan and Bitter Almond Root can in no way equal the demand.

At present we have a nice block of trees in the various Prune varieties on Myrobalan, Bitter Almond and natural Peach Seedling Root, and we can take care of orders that are contracted early. Of the varieties listed, FRENCH is more largely planted than any other and can be named as the best, with Imperial, Robe de Sargent and Sugar as next choice. In localities where Imperial and Robe de Sargent are regularly productive, they are without doubt the best.

Sugar Prune (European). Ripens a month earlier than French Prune, and this fact is a desirable feature. It averages a high percentage of sugar in the fresh fruit and is larger in size than the French Prune. Tree is a vigorous and strong grower and enormous and regular cropper. Fruit large, oval; surface dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom; flesh yellow, tender and rich. A valuable acquisition to drying varieties, and in great demand at remunerative prices as a shipping Plum on the Eastern markets. June 20th to August 5th.

Imperial (European) (Imperial Epineuse). Fruit large; uniform size; surface violet purple with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow and exceedingly sweet; pit small. It ripens earlier than the French Prune and is full equal to French Prune in flavor and sweetness and surpasses same in size. On account of its large size dried, selling always at a long premium, and averages of 10½ per lb. on a crop of Imperial dried are not unusual. Trees strong and productive; inclined to alternate bearing in some districts, while in others it is regularly productive as the French, and in districts so favored is more profitable than any other variety of Prune. July 25th to Aug. 5th.

Robe de Sargent. Large size, oval skin, deep purple and covered with thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious; fairly productive and when regularly productive is, on account of its large size, as profitable as Imperial.

Standard Prune. A combination of Tragedy and Sugar Prunes, introduced 5 years ago by Mr. Burbank. Fruit very large, skin purple with heavy blue bloom. Flesh amber, fine grain and juicy; straight seed and a perfect freestone. Dries quickly and is of better quality dried and of larger size than the French, and its possibilities as a high grade Prune have been established. So far as observed is regularly productive in some localities but inclined to be an alternate bearer in others. August 20th to Sept. 10th.

BARTLETT PEAR O. K.—Have purchased several hundred Bartlett pear trees from you and they have always given perfect satisfaction.—N. M. Conagher, San Lorenzo, Calif.

SECOND TO NONE—I have planted several thousand of your trees, and they have all been strong and vigorous stock and true to name. Best ever.—M. E. Van Riper, Newcastle, Calif.

TIME TELL QUALITY—The trees purchased from you four years ago have made a very satisfactory growth and I am well pleased.—Frank Adams, Gridley, Calif.

French Prune—Petite Prune d'Agen (European). Medium sized, egg shaped; violet purple, sweet, rich and sugary. Tree a strong grower and exceedingly productive. This is a standard variety for drying and has been more extensively planted than any other and has probably distributed more dollars among California growers than any other single individual variety of fruit. We propagate from strain of parent trees having an exceptional record for productiveness and good sizes. August 25th to September 15th.

Conquest. A new stoneless Prune recently introduced by Mr. Burbank. It is very similar to its parent, the common French Prune, in form, size and color, and golden sweet rich flesh. The stone, however, has been almost eliminated with the exception of a very small speck. Ripens with the French Prune. Promises to be a valuable addition to the Prune family when the trial as to its productiveness has been demonstrated. August 25th to September 15th.

Silver. A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop with which it is almost identical. Bears heavily in some districts, and dried, on account of its large size and transparency, sells at remunerative prices. August 25th to September 15th.

PEARS

California Bartlett Pears ripen in advance of the Eastern and Northwestern grown Bartlett, and during their season have a monopoly of the markets of the United States and Canada. **WITH THE OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL, THIS MONOPOLY WILL EXTEND TO THE EUROPEAN MARKETS AS WELL.** The California Bartlett attains a peculiar degree of perfection, making it a fruit distinct from any other pear, and where consumed to be eaten out of hand, canned or dried they enjoy a monopoly of all markets and are as regularly profitable as the best of any fruit.

This year's crop is being contracted for by canners at \$50 per ton, which is not an unusual figure. They rarely sell as low as \$25 per ton, and at this price a full bearing orchard of Bartlett Pears under normal conditions will average a gross income of from \$175 to \$300 an acre—and at this year's price of \$50 per ton will range from \$400 to \$700 per acre, according to location. Year by year the average income from an acre of full bearing Bartlett Pears grown under normal conditions will range from \$250 to \$400, while growers have often been known to realize as high as \$700 and \$800 per acre where the location is particularly favorable.

It is true there has been some damage to Pears from Pear Blight, but trees grown in the foothill and in the coast valleys are practically immune from this disease; and in mostly all other locations this disease can be controlled so that the productiveness of the trees is not impaired. The large returns realized from this fruit and the constantly increasing demand for it justifies the planting of the Bartlett Pear even on those low lands and river bottom locations where the blight seems to be most virulent.

Bartlett Pears can be successfully grown over a very wide range, and there is no fruit offering a safer or more profitable investment. Of the Pear varieties, the Bartlett is pre-eminently the best. Fall Pears also enjoy a wide range of distribution at profitable prices. With the opening of the Panama Canal these Fall Pears in particular will be in great demand for the export trade. Fall Pears will safely average an income of from \$125 to \$300 per acre. What has been said of the Bartlett is also true to a large extent of the Comice, Winter Nelis, Beurre d'Anjou and Beurre Clairgeau of the later varieties.

We have a fine lot of thrifty, hardy, well-rooted Pear Trees growing in our nurseries, and can care for all orders placed early.

Bartlett. The King of Pears; the best for Eastern as well as local markets; the best for canning and the best for drying. The merits of this fruit are well known. Scarcely any other variety of fruit is making as much money for growers as Bartlett Pears, and with Pear Blight under control and little to fear from this source, we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. They will continue to be in the future, as they have been in the past, a source of great profit to fruit growers. The tree is a strong grower and prolific; fruit large, smooth, clear yellow, sometimes with delicate blush; flesh white, fine grain, juicy, buttery and delicious. Their season extends from July 1st to September 15th, according to location.

Comet. Large to medium size. When ripened, bright crimson on yellow background; flesh rich and sweet; a good shipper; fairly productive, and on account of its early ripening, is a very profitable commercial variety. Season extends from June 3d to July 15th.

Wilder. The best early Pear; large to medium; flesh firm, rich and sweet. When ripened, is a dark crimson on yellow background. A good shipper, productive, and on account of its early ripening is very profitable and worthy of extensive planting, particularly in early districts.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large pyriform. When ripened, color yellow, covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, sweet, juicy, and slightly granular; splendid for dessert. Tree very hardy; very prolific and a regular bearer. This variety does not compare in quality with the Bartlett, yet, owing to its being a sure bearer, and owing to the fact that it immediately follows the Bartlett and the demand for Pears is still at its height, they sell at remunerative prices. Its season extends from August 15th to September 15th.

Beurre Bosc. A large, beautiful, russet sort; long neck; melting, rich flavor; very productive. A splendid Fall fruit used in the export trade. Said to possess virtue as a pollinator of other varieties. September 15th to October 15th.

Beurre Hardy. Large, long obovate, sometimes pyriform; skin greenish with thin, brown russet; flesh white and of a rich, slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and productive. September 5th to October 1st.

Doyenne de Comice. Large, roundish pyriform; greenish yellow; ripening, becomes a fine yellow shaded crimson, slightly marked with russet spots; flesh white, fine, melting, aromatic; a French Pear of quite recent introduction; has been successfully grown by the A. Bloch Fruit Co., of Santa Clara, and also in some sections of the Pacific Northwest. Ripens in October just after the movement of the Bartlett, and for a number of years sold at fabulous prices on all Eastern markets, carloads many times averaging \$4.00 to \$5.00 per box, and rarely selling under \$2.50 per box. Its large size and good keeping quality, fine grain and exquisite flavor making it a great favorite on the Eastern market for the holiday trade. Tree vigorous and productive. This and Beurre d'Anjou are among the most profitable varieties, and with the opening of the Panama Canal, this Pear and Beurre d'Anjou will have an unlimited market in the export trade. October 15th to November 15th.

THANKS—I take this means of thanking you for the nice trees shipped me, and your treatment towards me. I hope to do some business with you next season.—J. C. Bennett, Sebastopol, Calif.

FIVE YEARS A SATISFIED CUSTOMER—We have purchased almost exclusively from your nursery during the last five years, and found your trees to give entire satisfaction.—Geo. D. Kellogg, Newcastle, Calif.

O. K.—The trees purchased last year have given the greatest satisfaction.—L. E. Aubury, Easton P. O., San Mateo Co., Calif.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, pyriform; skin greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with full crimson; flesh white, melting, juicy and of the finest flavor. This variety is possibly grown in sections of Oregon and Washington and is held in equal esteem with the Comice, sales on the Eastern market averaging from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per box. In many localities more regularly productive than the Comice, and with the opening of the Canal will, with the Comice, find an unlimited consumption in the export trade. October 15th to November 15th.

Winter Nellis. Medium, roundish, obovate; yellowish green dotted with gray russet, and a good deal covered with russet; flesh yellowish white; fine grained, but watery, very melting and full of rich, sweet, aromatic juice. In eating quality equal to the Bartlett. As in the Anjou and Comice, with the opening of the Canal this Pear will find world-wide distribution. We propagate from a strain of Winter Nellis producing exceptionally large fruit. Many of the California-grown Winter Nellis are of small size, while the particular strain which we propagate will average medium large to large, and is a Pear of much better quality than the Winter Nellis commonly employed in California. October 15th to November 15th.

Glout Moreau. Large; skin greenish yellow; flesh white, fine grain, and, when ripened, melting, rich and sweet. A good variety either for home orchard or market, though not very extensively grown. October to February.

Easter Beurre. Very handsome; pumpkin shaped; flesh white, and, when ripened, fine grain, juicy, and rich flavor; will keep until March; most delicious for dessert and, on account of its long keeping quality, a valuable market sort, though not very extensively grown. Tree a rapid grower and a very abundant bearer. October to March.

OLIVES

OLIVES ON PICHOLINE ROOT.

When you buy an Olive Tree, it will pay you to get the best—never the cheapest—as the best are always cheapest in the end. Olives in California are usually grown from cuttings because that is the easiest and least expensive way. **HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT AN OLIVE WORKED ON PICHOLINE ROOT PRODUCES A STRONGER TREE AND A BETTER ROOT SYSTEM THAN A TREE GROWN FROM A CUTTING.** When you plant a French Prune, you want it worked either on Myroblan Seedling, Bitter Almond or a natural Peach Seedling Root, but you wouldn't have a French Prune grown from a cutting or worked on a French Prune Seedling.

We are practically the only nurserymen in the State propagating Olives on the Picholine Root—and between an Olive grown on Picholine Root and one grown from a cutting, price should not be a consideration. We have a limited number of trees of two and three seasons' growth of Mission Olive worked on the Picholine Root, well rooted and of good caliper—and if you are planting Olives it will pay you well to contract from this lot.

Possibilities of Olive Growing in California

Olives cannot be successfully grown everywhere in California, but in those localities adapted to their culture they are as profitable as the best of other fruits, averaging regularly an income of from \$200 to \$400 per acre, and for the future a California grower who has a block of Olive Trees well cared for and planted in a locality adapted to their production will have for himself and his posterity an income as safe and sure as if he owned a block of Standard Oil stock.

The California Olive can be pickled ripe and reshipped without becoming soft. The European Olive cannot be pickled ripe, but must be pickled green in order that it may be shipped to the consumer. For this reason the European-grown Olive is an entirely different product from the California ripe Olive, and in addition to the markets of North America, the California ripe Olive is practically without a competitor on the European market as well as on other markets of the world.

The supply of California ripe Olives can in no way keep pace with this increasing demand. This situation is being multiplied by reason of the fact that the large packing and canning establishments, such as Heinz, Libby-McNeil and Armour, are now making a specialty of pickling the California Olive, and they are employing their vast selling facilities in its distribution. An Olive Tree will endure for generations, and there is no planting that will afford you a surer income during your lifetime. Of the varieties planted, the Mission is pre-eminently the best, and 90 per cent of the Olive planting is to the Mission, with Manzanillo as second choice.

Manzanillo. Very large; of a deep, black color, dotted with white specks when fully ripe. Makes fine pickles of the very best quality and produces oil of high grade. Tree hardy and a prolific and regular bearer.

Mission. This old standard sort, introduced by the Spanish Padres, is more extensively cultivated than the sum of all other varieties. Makes a fine, firm pickle of the very best commercial quality, and produces oil of high grade. Tree rapid grower; adapts itself to a wide range of localities and is a regular and almost constant bearer. Ninety per cent of the Olive planting is to this variety.

Sevillano (Queen Olive). When ripe, of bluish black color; extra large; makes a splendid pickle; tree of rapid growth, but in most localities is a shy bearer. A good variety for home orchard pickling.

WALNUTS

Walnut growing in Northern California has been overlooked by the majority of planters. This, on account of the shy bearing and the tendency to blight of the Santa Barbara Soft-shell and Old English Walnut varieties, although in some localities even these have been regularly productive. Recently, however, with the introduction of the later blooming Franquette and Mayette of the French varieties, experience has shown that in many localities in

EVIDENCE OF QUALITY—To show you that I am well pleased with your trees I buy again—year after year.—C. J. Uhl, Vacaville, Calif.

TRIED, TESTED, PROVEN, BEST—The Bartlett pear trees purchased from you four years ago are doing splendidly, and what fruit has been picked from them is the best produced in this county.—L. J. Hopkins Co., 433-41 Front St., San Francisco, Calif.

PROVED AS REPRESENTED—Out of 440 trees sent me, everyone proved good.—Frank H. Dodge, Laurel, Calif.

Northern California—where the depth of soil and drainage are favorable to Walnut culture—Walnuts can be successfully and in many cases more profitably grown than in the famous Walnut-growing sections of Santa Barbara County in the south. In many localities of the north there are now groves of Franquette and Mayette that are full bearing, regularly productive and very profitable.

Walnuts will endure for generations and, like Olives, continually increase in productiveness. A fair income from a Walnut grove in full bearing is from \$200 to \$350 per acre.

Of the two French varieties, named Franquette and Mayette, the Mayette is the best. In these varieties we propagate from a strain of Mayette originated by R. Wiltz, of near San Jose. Mr. Wiltz has a large acreage of bearing Walnuts, including Franquette, Eureka, Concord, in addition to a large block of the Wiltz strain of Mayette, and among these the Wiltz strain of Mayette has for a number of years been the more regularly productive, a better grade nut, more immune from blight than any other variety. And where the Wiltz strain of Mayette has been planted in other localities, they have invariably maintained this record.

Walnuts should be planted only on the California Black Walnut Root, and we have a fine lot of trees of Wiltz strain of Mayette, Franquette and other varieties grafted on this black.

Franquette. The intrinsic value of this French variety is just beginning to dawn on the nut-growers of California. It is large, elongated, oval; kernel full, sweet, of rich nutty flavor. The nuts command very high market prices. A particularly desirable feature of this variety, and the Mayette, is the fact that it is a late bloomer, buds beginning to swell about the beginning of April.

San Jose Mayette of the Wiltz Strain. The best late-blooming Walnut of the true Mayette type which has been introduced is the San Jose Mayette, so named by Mr. Rudolph Wiltz, a pioneer Walnut grower of San Jose. He introduced this nut 12 years ago after having tested its good qualities a number of seasons, compared to Franquette and other varieties. The original grafted tree has never failed to produce a good crop of nuts for the past 15 years. This nut has been propagated on a number of trees from the original parent, on the ranch of Mr. Wiltz, and has been producing side by side for a number of years with Franquette, Concord, Eureka and other varieties, and has proven its superiority over all these in its greater productiveness, freedom from blight, and better quality of nut. Tree and nuts are immune from blight; not subject to sunburn, and on that account for the hot interior valleys of California are preferable to any other variety. They can be harvested two weeks in advance of Franquette and while the trees are still in foliage, which is a great advantage. The Wiltz Mayette is of medium growth, which is a desirable feature for pruning and gathering the nuts. The nut hulls clean and free from the tree. The nuts are of the best commercial size, with a smooth, high-colored, thin shell, needing no bleaching whatever. The inside is as fine as the outside, the meat filling the shell well and being invested with a pellicle of very light color. Kernels sweet and of real mild, nutty flavor. Our cions are cut from the parent trees by Mr. Wiltz, and for the purpose of insuring a true strain of this variety, we are having our trees grown and propagated by Mr. Wiltz under his personal care and supervision. Blooms April 15th.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Nut large; shell thin; kernel white, full and sweet. A favorite variety in the southern part of the State.

California Black. An exceedingly rapid grower; stands transplanting, and is fine stock for budding and grafting. The nuts are of medium size, very hard shell and kernel rich and oily.

PECANS

Stewart. A standard for commercial orchards. Has all the points for a profitable Pecan; large size and desirable shape; fine appearance; always well filled and meat of good flavor. A fine ornamental tree for the home, as well as for commercial purposes.

QUINCES

The Quince is adapted to a wide area. They can be planted on ground too wet for Pear, Apple or Myroblan Root; and they also thrive well on well-drained locations. Ripening in California in advance of the Eastern Quince, they sell on the Eastern market during the height of the home canning and preserving season, and at that time, more than any other, are in great demand for that purpose by the housekeeper.

The Quince is in great demand, is profitable and has been much overlooked by planters. Pineapple and Van Deman comprise the best varieties, and are superior to the older and more common later sorts. Of these two, Pineapple is the best from the fact that it ripens in advance of any other—can be picked in most locations from September 1st to 15th—is very productive and best in quality. Quinces will average regularly from \$125 to \$200 per acre.

Pineapple. One of Burbank's productions. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of Pineapple. They will cook as tender as the best cooking apple, possessing an exquisite flavor not equaled by any other Quince. Very large size; very hardy; bear young and regularly; ripen September 1st, and on account of their ripening in advance of any other Quince, and at a time when every housekeeper is in the midst of the season's home canning operations, they are subject to a demand on every market that no later ripening Quince enjoys. On the Eastern markets they have averaged, for a number of seasons, from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per box.

Smyrna. Extremely large, elongated, lemon yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor; long keeper; tree strong grower, very prolific, ripening with Orange. One of the best.

Van Deman. Originated by Luther Burbank. A strong grower, the hardest, surest and youngest bearer we know, and succeeds farther north than any other variety. Will produce more big, fine-flavored, golden fruit than any other Quince. Delicious for preserves, jellies or quince syrup. Ripens through a long season and keeps well. We recommend it as one of the best.

TREES YOUNG AND OLD PLEASE—Your young as well as matured trees have always come up to my expectations.—George E. Wapple, Marysville, Calif.

BEST I EVER PLANTED. TRUE TO NAME, GOOD QUALITY—The trees received from you are the best I ever planted. Root system is wonderful. Have only lost two out of nine hundred trees. Some of my stock purchased from you has come into bearing; it has been good, quality satisfactory and has produced fruit true to name.—H. E. Butler, Penryn, Calif.

PROMPT, PERFECT SERVICE—We received the trees in perfect order, and thank you for your prompt service.—Granucci Bros., 643 Front St., San Francisco, Calif.

PERSIMMONS

A Japanese fruit that is slowly but surely working its way into popularity. The growing of Persimmons, both for market and for home consumption, is not an experiment as far as the fruit is concerned, but as yet the majority of fruit-eating people have not learned to recognize the good quality of this most valuable luxury. On the markets where it has been offered for several years past, consumers have learned to know its value, and there is an increasing demand for it at remunerative prices. For a number of years it has found ready sale at high prices in the Pacific Coast markets; shipments have been made to England with good results, while those made to Chicago and New York have proven it a valuable acquisition for Eastern shipment.

There are a great many varieties of this fruit. One of our veteran orchardists, Ira Avery, of Newcastle, has fruited a great many of them, and our list comprises those that Mr. Avery has proven to be the best.

Hyakume. Early; large to very large; somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; skin light bluish-yellow; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, non-astringent; good while still hard. Tree of good growth and a free bearer.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; skin dark, bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow; sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. Large and handsome fruit. Tree vigorous, shapely and prolific.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; skin light yellow, changing to a bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

Mammoth Goshio. Highly recommended from Japan. A new production and said to be the best. An improvement on Goshio, in many respects similar, but as its name implies, much larger than Goshio, averaging to larger size than any other variety.

FIGS

Figs thrive well in any soil and under any conditions which favor common orchard trees. The range of soil on which they grow well is very wide, and wherever the summer temperature is high enough to ripen the fruit and the winter temperature high enough to prevent the killing of the tree, you are perfectly safe in planting Figs for the general market or family use. In growing Figs for drying, however, great care must be taken in the selection of soils most suitable.

Figs are becoming a staple article of diet in the dried fruit. The demand for them is in its infancy, and with the whole of North America as a market for the California-grown product, Fig growing is, and will continue to be, as stable and profitable for the California grower as the best of any other fruit. On account of their wide range of adaptability and productivity, they are a safe investment.

White Adriatic. Fruit very large; skin greenish yellow and thin as tissue paper; pulp is of a carnation color, exceedingly aromatic.

Calimyrna. The genuine Smyrna Fig; large to very large; skin lemon yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale amber turning to dark amber just before falling. Seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other Fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five lobed. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other Fig. Should be planted in conjunction with the Capri Fig, one tree of Capri to every twenty-five of Calimyrna.

Mission. Large; black; more largely grown in California than any other Fig. Tree a rapid grower and an early and heavy bearer, while the dried product is in great demand at remunerative prices, and this old standby is one of the best and most reliable for profit.

TABLE GRAPES

California Table Grapes—being of the Southern European varieties, which can be grown in this country only in California—are so unlike the American varieties grown in other sections of the country that they are a fruit distinct in themselves. They are superior in every way in quality to the Eastern-grown American varieties. They are great favorites with the consumer, and are sold successfully in competition with the Eastern crop in every market of the United States.

Being Fall fruit, Grapes are made to compete with the flood of Apples marketed during this season, and on that account do not command the high prices, nor realize as large returns per acre as other fruits named in this booklet, which, during their season, are marketed only from California. However, in many localities, Table Grapes are and will continue to be profitable, to the grower, and this is particularly true of Malaga, Tokay, Cornichon and Emperor.

The Thompson Seedless, on account of their great productiveness and the great demand for them dried as a seedless raisin, are more profitable than any other variety of the Grape. They are grown only in California as a seedless raisin, and their planting is without doubt a safe investment.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

Fontainbleau. Bunches large and compact; berries medium size and round, skin thin and greenish yellow; pulp juicy and sweet; of fair shipping quality and valuable mainly as the earliest shipping Grape. July 31st to August 15th.

A PLEASED CUSTOMER OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT—I feel that I owe you this letter, as I wish to tell you that the trees purchased last spring are doing fine; also those planted the year before. Will plant some more next season.—George Williamson, Jr., Rescue, Calif.

EXTRA CARE MEANS EXTRA VALUE—Your trees are of the very best; strong, healthy and rapid in growth. They have given excellent results, which shows the great care you must exercise in selecting a strong root and superior budding stock.—Amiel D. Mundt, Auburn, Calif.

Thompson Seedless. Bunches very large and compact; berries greenish yellow; firm, oval and seedless; pulp crisp, and of very sweet, delicious natural flavor; a good shipper and the best early variety. More valuable for drying than any other variety, and on account of its productiveness, its early ripening, and freedom from rain damage while being cured, and the great demand for a seedless raisin of higher quality at remunerative prices, this is one of the best money makers for the California grower and their consumption is capable of very large expansion. Ripens August 5th to 20th.

Black Prince. The earliest good, black Grape; bunches long and tapering; color, uniformly black, with handsome, deep blue bloom; berries medium to large, ovate, very juicy and sweet. A good shipper; very attractive and of excellent eating quality. A good bearer. August 12th to September 5th.

Rose Peru. Bunches large, shouldered and loose. Berry round, large, with firm, sweet, crackling flesh; color, black, tinged with yellowish green. A good early Grape. A very profitable sort for planting. August 12th to September 5th.

Blue Malvoise. Bunches, branches, large and loose. Berries medium size, reddish black, with blue bloom; pulp juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor. An excellent Grape, but inclined to bear light in certain localities. August 18th to September 1st.

Malaga. Bunches very large and compact. Berries very large, oval, yellowish green, with white bloom; thick skinned; flesh very firm, sweet, crisp and of exquisite, natural flavor. A very desirable variety for Eastern shipment, and has rapidly displaced the Muscat on the Eastern markets. A good shipper and sells at remunerative prices. A good bearer. August 18th to September 5th.

Muscat. Bunches long and loose. Berry oval, yellowish green and thick skinned; pulp very sweet, delicious, and with a decided Muscat flavor. For Eastern shipment we prefer the Malaga; for raisins, of course, the Muscat. August 20th to September 15th.

Purple Damascus. Bunches large and loose. Fruit very large, oval and of deep purple color; flesh meaty and juicy. A very attractive Grape and a good shipper. August 25th to September 10th.

Seedless Sultana. Bunches compact, tapering; berries large, long and conical; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming yellow as it ripens; pulp tender and seedless.

Tokay. Bunches large and compact; berries very large, oblong, red, covered with lilac bloom; flesh firm, crackling and sweet. Used more largely as a table Grape than any other variety, and is the standard for profit. August 18th to November 1st.

Black Morocco. Bunches large. Berries very large and oval, with thick skin; color, copper green to very black; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; a good bearer. September 3d to October 15th.

Cornichon. Bunches long and loose. Berries black, with deep blue bloom; long, oval, with thick skin; flesh firm, crackling and of fine flavor. A very desirable table Grape, and a good shipper. This variety is gaining favor each year, and we recommend it for extensive planting. September 6th to November 1st.

Black Ferrera. Bunches large and loosely set. Berries large and oval; black, with violet bloom; thin skinned; flesh sweet and crackling. A good shipper and a good bearer. A delicious table Grape, and a valuable market variety. September 5th to October 15th.

Emperor. Bunches long and loose. Berries large and oblong; color deep rose to nearly black, with faint bloom. Its firmness, rich color and excellent eating quality cause it to be in great demand. A very desirable market variety.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Catawba. An old favorite red Grape, but requires exceptionally favored situations and a warm season; in the North it ripens too late for proper maturity; not always dependable. Grown commercially in the Chautauqua grape belt of New York.

Concord. Black; the old standby; healthy, hardy, vigorous, productive; succeeds in localities where others fail; ships well, sells well, and is of good quality. The Grape for the millions and a monument to the originator, Mr. Ephraim Bull.

Worden. Black; bunch large and compact; a proven, tested, most dependable and valuable Grape. Commercially profitable, and for the family vineyard should be given preference over Concord, as it is of higher quality and handsomer—a richer, glossier black—and is harder. Has a habit of bearing its best crops in the off seasons for Concord.

Isabella. A strong-growing variety, especially adapted for arbors; bunches good size, somewhat loose; berries quite large, oval, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma.

Niagara. Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive.

ORANGES, LEMONS AND POMELO

ALL VARIETIES.

ORANGES.

Washington Navel. The most popular of any Orange grown in California. Very large, solid and heavy; skin smooth and of very fine texture; very juicy; highly flavored, with melting pulp, almost seedless; tree very hardy and a prolific bearer.

Ruby Blood. Medium size; nearly round; thin skin, but very tough; pulp melting, rich and juicy. When ripe, it usually becomes streaked and mottled with blood red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush. One of the best Blood Oranges.

Valencia Late. Fruit medium size, oval, solid, heavy; skin very thin and of a strong texture; flesh juicy, rich color, fine grain, firm, crisp and of excellent flavor. Tree strong and of vigorous growth; season latest, being in prime condition after other varieties become stale, and maintaining a fine quality throughout the summer.

TREES O. K.—Received my trees O. K. They are certainly a fine lot. Wish to thank you for your kindness in selecting same.—C. H. Fortuna, 313 Second St., Marysville, Calif.

FOOTHILL TREES ARE ALWAYS FIRST—All the trees that you have shipped me in the last six years have been first class.—W. M. Burton, Porterville, Calif.

100% STAND—Every tree obtained from you last spring is doing fine. I am greatly pleased with your stock.—S. W. Pugh, Auburn, Calif.

Tangerine. Fruit flat; small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich; color deep red; belongs to the Mandarin family. Ripens from December to February.

LEMONS.

Eureka. Medium size; sweet rind; a good keeper and very popular.

Lisbon. Fruit medium size; fine grain; sweet rind; very strong acid; very few seeds, and a good keeper. Can be picked any time of the year. Tree is a strong grower and prolific.

Villa Franc. Medium size; considered to be the best of all Lemons grown; fruit oblong, slightly pointed at the bloom end; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; acid strong; juicy and nearly seedless; tree thornless, branches spreading; will stand a lower temperature than any other variety.

POMELO OR GRAPE FRUIT.

Triumph. Fruit medium size; peel smooth, clear and fine grained; juicy and well flavored; very few seeds; tree bears when young.

Marsh's Seedless. Medium size; thin rind; almost absolutely seedless; meat dark and rich; a good keeper, and being seedless makes a very popular variety.

BERRIES

RASPBERRIES.

Hansel. Medium to large; color, bright crimson, and of excellent flavor; firm, and for distant shipment is one of the best and the earliest. May 22d to June 15th.

King. Of good size; color bright scarlet; of fine eating quality and an excellent shipper. June 1st to 28th.

Cuthbert. Dark red berry of delicious Raspberry flavor. A good shipper, and one of the best for market. June 10th to July 1st.

STRAWBERRIES.

Dollar. This berry combines every qualification of a good marketable variety. It will ship to points three days distant. Large, highly colored, symmetrical. No other berry known can be so satisfactorily shipped to distant localities as this, and no other berry is more prolific or better adapted to the home garden. First crop, April 28th to June 5th; second crop, June 11th to October 1st.

BLACKBERRIES.

Lucretia Dewberry. The earliest and best Blackberry; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; the best for putting up; very prolific. June 1st to July 5th.

Lawton Blackberry. Large, black, and of excellent eating quality. One of the best late Blackberries. June 25th to August 15th.

LOGANBERRIES.

One-half Raspberry and one-half Blackberry. They are as large as the largest Blackberry; of the same form and shape, but of a bright red color, and contain both the flavor of the Raspberry and Blackberry, having a very vinous flavor not found in any other fruit. Raw, when fully ripe, it is excellent for the table: also excellent stewed, and for Jelly and Jam it has no equal. May 20th to June 19th.

PHENOMENAL BERRIES.

All that can be said of the Loganberry is applicable to this berry, excepting that the Phenomenal is of larger size and of superior quality than the Logan. May 20th to June 19th.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. Fruit good size; oval; color whitish-green; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and good; an upright and vigorous grower.

Oregon Champion. Berries very large, brownish red; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. A very profitable bearer.

CURRENTS.

Cherry. Very large; deep red; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.

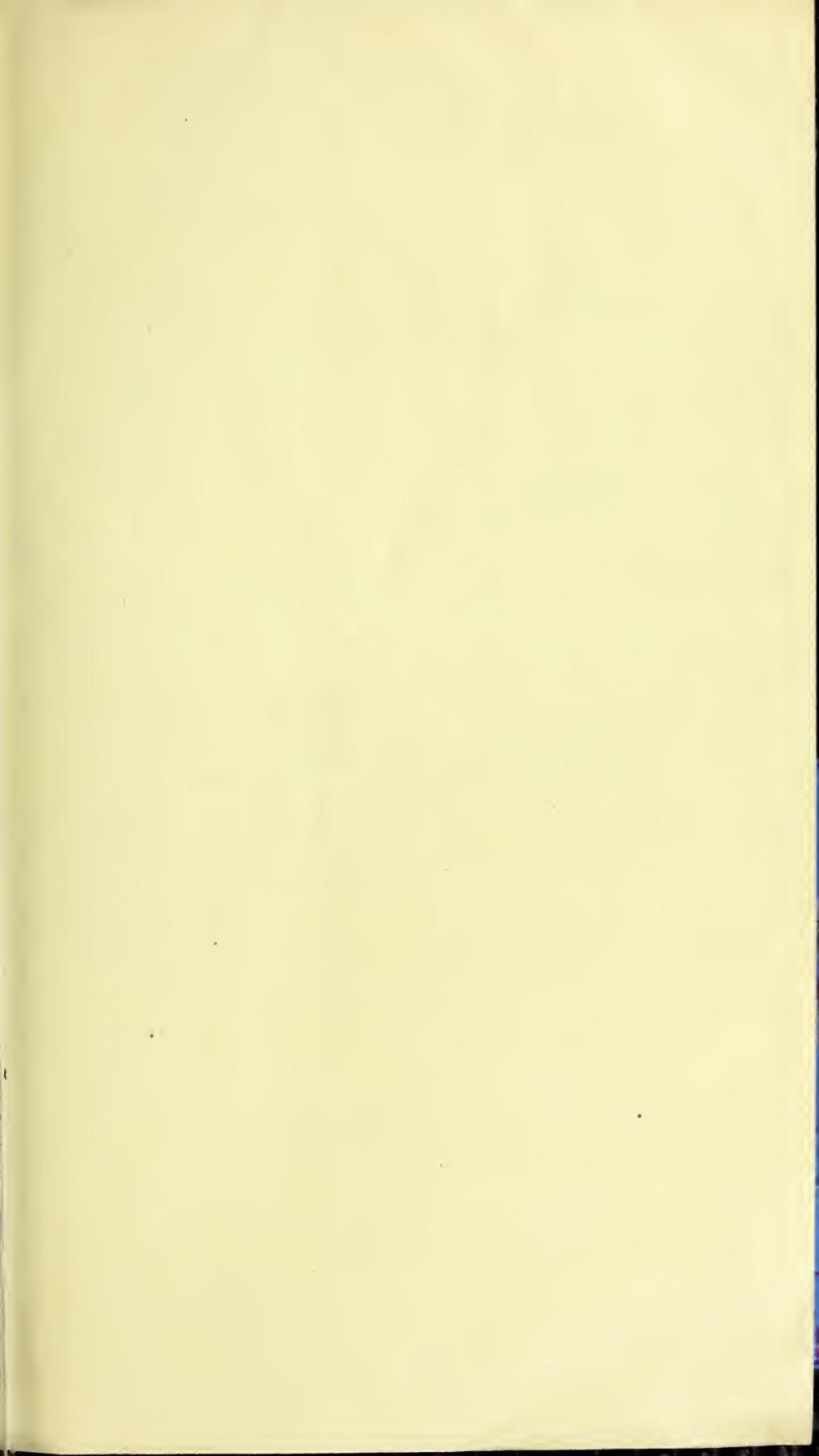
Fay's Prolific. A new Currant which has well sustained the claims of its disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid, and is much more prolific.

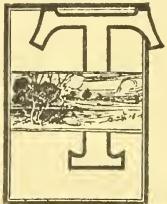
White Grape. Large, yellowish white; valuable for the table.

BEST I EVER PLANTED—The trees received from you are the best I ever planted. Root system is wonderful. Have only lost two out of nine hundred trees.—Ross Flintjer, Olinda, Calif.

EXTRA VALUE—Your trees are first in every respect.—F. A. Fox, Glenn, Calif.

WANTED TO HELP HIS FRIENDS—Your trees and treatment the past two seasons have been highly satisfactory. Would like to represent you.—H. H. Douglas, Yuba City, Calif.





HERE ARE SOME
FRUIT RANCHERS
that buy the cheapest
tree they can get, but
an orchardist---never. Our trees
and vines are not the cheapest,
but they are the best that CARE
IN SELECTION and growing
can produce. We propagate only
from parent trees and vines that
are the best specimens of their
kind, and our stock will give you
good service for a life-time.
THAT IS WHAT YOU WANT!